The CHEMISTAND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

JANUARY 2 1954



a NEW cough sedative for adults + children, containing

PHOLCODINE

CONCERNING PHOLCODINE

- I Pholcodine is the approved name for Morpholinylethylmorphine.
- 2 The properties of Pholcodine are: Less toxic than Codeine.

Higher anti-tussive factor than Codeine.

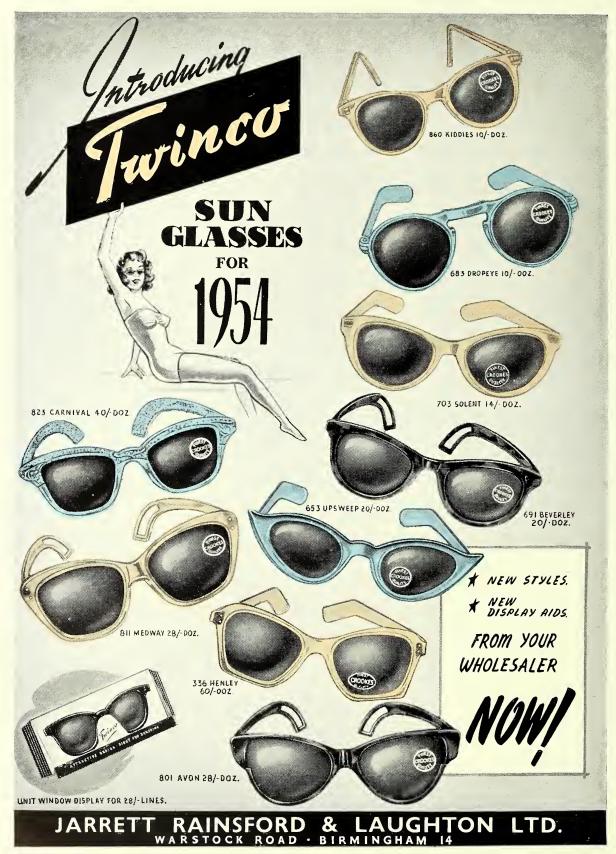
Less constipating than Morphine or Codeine.

3 Pholcodine is manufactured by Allen & Hanburys Ltd.

PRESENTATION OF ETHNINE DISPENSING PACK of 80 fluid ounces And in bottles of 4 fluid ounces.

PRICE 3/- EXEMPT PURCHASE TAX





London Office: 100 Dean St., W.1 (Gerrard 3473). Manchester: 13 Marsden Sq. (Blackfriars 8401). Glasgow: 60 St. Enochs Sq.



Newly discovered 'Declon' is creating a new market for toilet sponges. Better, more hygienic, than a face cloth or

natural sponge, the large long-wearing 'Declon' toilet sponge that never goes slimy has proved in the short time it has been on the market that the material, colours, presentation and price are what the public wants. Put the compact carton on your counter and watch how DECLON SPONGES SELL ON SIGHT.

AWARDED THE SEAL OF THE BRITISH GOOD HOUSEKEEPING INSTITUTE

DECLON SPONGES LIMITED

I (b) DYNE ROAD, KILBURN, LONDON, N.W.6
TELEPHONE MAIDA VALE 1250 AND 1300

- DISPLAY CARTON OF 6 ONLY TAKES 5½ INCHES OF COUNTER FRONTAGE
- SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL MAIN WHOLESALE CHEMISTS





Luxury Bathing Caps

CATCH LIND BEEN BY AT A NEW INDIVIDUALLY

INDIVIDUALLY
PACKED in
attractive Cellophane
with instructions
for fitting

add

EXTRA PROFIT

to your Holiday-Time business by stocking

"SUBA-MAID"

SEA-SHORE BUCKETS

The fastest, easiest selling line of the summer. Colourful rubber buckets that cannot rust, or scratch child or adult. Almost everlasting, and the flexibility makes packing easy! Retail at 2/9.

Order a good stock NOW!

It's none too early . . get ready NOW to serve hundreds of thousands with "SUBA-SEAL" Bathing Caps, the fastest selling line with the exceptional watertight features. By increasing demand, and streamlining production process, we have reduced costs, enabling us to reprice at 3/6d, instead of 4/8d. Guess what has happened? In less time than it takes you to say "SUBA-SEAL"...orders have poured in at an unprecedented rate. Don't YOU be left out . . . like all smart traders, ORDER NOW!



REDUCED FROM 4/8

The "SUBA-SEAL" Luxury Bathing Cap is designed on a unique three-point triangular stress principle, and has a sleek becoming shape with a glossy finish. The serrations on the internal edges form a complete vacuum seal that keeps the hair undoubtedly dry. In pastel shades of pink, blue, green, lemon, and white.

WILLIAM FREEMAN

"SUBA-SEAL" WORKS, BARNSLEY, YORKS

'Phone: 4081

'Grams: "Suba-Seal, Barnsley"



A Tremendously Powerful Campaign

Standard Bonus Parcels						
PARCEL	39 × 25 Capsules @ 2/6 F			7		
	Total retail value	£4		6		
E	Cost of parcel	£3	0	9		
PARCEL	26×5 ml. Drops @ 2/-	Reta	iil			
	Total retail value		12			
F	Cost of parcel	£١	12	5*		
PARCEL	13×15 ml. Drops @ 5/-	Ret	ail			
	Total retail value	£3		0		
G	Cost of parcel	£2	0	6		
PARCEL	13×30 ml: Drops @ 9/-	Ret	ail			
	Total retail value	£5	17	0		
۱ ،	Cost of parcel	£3	12	11		
PARCEL	26×25 Capsules @ 2/6 F 13×100 " @ 8/6 F	leta	il			
	Total retail value	€8	15	6		
К	Cost of parcel	£5	9	4		
PARCEL	13×100 Capsules @ 8/6	Ret	ail			
	Total retail value	£5	10	6		
L	Cost of parcel	£3	8	10		
PARCEL	13×15 ml. Infants' Emulsion @ 3/	6 Re	tail			
P	Total retail value	£2	5	6		
	Cost of parcel	£I		4*		
*Postage extra on orders under £2 · 0 · 0 nett,						

with programmes from Radio Luxembourg together with Colour Filmlets in 1,000 cinemas covering the whole country.

GENEROUS BONUS TERMS

The vast coverage of the press, National Dailies, Weeklies, Monthlies, Sports Journals, Mothercraft, Educational, etc. etc., is now reinforced twice weekly

are available (including a new parcel K, 24 x 25 and 12 x 100 Capsules).

FULL RANGE OF SHOWCARDS.

DRESSED WINDOW DISPLAYS.



CROOKES ---

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES LIMITED . PARK ROYAL . LONDON N.W.IO

SOREXA

the original British Warfarin Rodenticide

ensures 100/0

rat extermination in **7-14** days!

SOREXA, used according to our simple instructions, is safe, and more economical because it entirely eliminates rats and mice. Already thousands of Farms, Factories, Warehouses and other premises have been completely cleared of every rat by SOREXA. Personal recommendations are bringing daily increased business. Large scale advertising in the "Farmer and Stock-breeder," "Poultry World," "British Farmer," and other media will expand demand.

Here is proof...

A Lancashire Poultry farmer rearing 20,000 ducks, was losing to rats (estimated to number over 2,000) two cwts. of feeding stuff per day. Using SOREXA, 100% rat extermination was achieved. This is not an exceptional case. Similar reports reach us daily.

Subject to 33% discount

SOREXA 5 (Concentrate)

1 lb drum 13/6 (makes 20 lbs

bait for rats and mice)

Rats average

3 to 6 litters

SOREXA WARFARIN BAIT

(ready to use)

1 lb drum 3/6 3 lb bags 8/-7 lb bags

SOREXA I

(Concentrate) 1 lb drum 7/-

(makes 20 lbs bait for Common

To SOREXA (London) Ltd.,

Tonbridge Road, MAIDSTONE, KENT.

Please Supply

.....× 1 lb SOREXA WARFARIN BAIT

.....× 7 lbs× 1 Ib SOREXA 5× 1 Ib SOREXA 1

Control.

Ample supply of hand-outs.

Free copy of new fully illustrated treatise on Rodent

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW

this SOREXA the answer.

a year and 8 to 10 young per litter.

Even 80% kill, repeated quarterly, is not good enough because this rate of destruction is balanced by reproduction.

Only 100% extermination

will do . . . and for

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Happy and healthy with

'RADIO-

MALT

"Wrap them up warm, give them Radio-Malt — and then don't worry."

That is the best seasonable advice you can give to anxious parents. And they will take it, almost as readily as children take delicious Radio-Malt, because they know that an established vitamin preparation, nice to eat, is their soundest safeguard.

A reminder to parents is always seasonable. A Radio-Malt showcard in your window or on the counter is very effective.

Price: I lb. - $\frac{2}{5\frac{1}{2}}$ 3/6 ,, 2 lb. - $\frac{4}{2}$ 6/-Quantity terms on application.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD. LONDON



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From the Carnegie Range of Fine Chemicals

AMINOPHYLLINE

CARNEGIES OF WELWYN LTD

Telegrams: 'CARNEGIES, WELWYN GARDEN CITY'

Telephone: WELWYN GARDEN 5001

(6 lines)



Woolley FRANGULA

COMPOUND

TABLETS

For the relief of pain and nausea in cases of gastric and duodenal ulcers

These tablets have been introduced in this country following the considerable success shown in treatment abroad of cases of gastritis, hyperacidity and nervous stomach complaints

Formula: Heavy Magnesium Carbonate B.P. - 36°36% Bismuth Subnitrate B.P.C. - 31'82% Sodium Bicarbonate B.P. - 18'18%

Frangula B.P.C. - - 2.27% Calamus B.P.C. 1934 - 2.27%

Retail Pack:

Dispensing Pack:

cartons of 100 in handy rolls of 10 tablets 5/8 each, plus purchase tax 33\frac{1}{3}\%. Retail: 10/- each incl. tax

bottles of 500: 24/6 each, exempt from purchase tax bottles of 1,000: 48/- each. exempt from purchase tax

Samples and showcards will be forwarded upon request

Manufactured in the laboratories of-

W.17

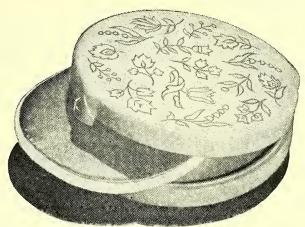
JAMES WOOLLEY SONS & CO. LTD., VICTORIA BRIDGE, MANCHESTER, 3

Incorporating J. C. Arnfield & Sons Ltd., Stockport



Reduced price for Pond's "Angel Face" Mirror Case and refills

As from 1st January, 1954, Pond's "Angel Face" Mirror Case retail price will be reduced from 8/6 to **7/6**, and the "Angel Face" Mirror Case refills from 4/- to **3/6**. The blue and gold metal pack will remain at the current price, 3/2.



Credit Allowance

You can claim a credit allowance for the difference in price on the "Angel Face" Mirror Cases and refills you now hold, whether these were purchased direct from Pond's, or through a wholesaler.

Just fill in this claim form, cut it out, and send it to: Pond's Extract Co. Ltd., 16 Wadsworth Rd., Perivale, Greenford, Middx.

I wish to claim credit allowance on the "Angel Face" Mirror Cases and refills I hold at today's date:
TRADING NAME
ADDRESS
If your purchases were not made from Pond's direct, please give the name and address of your wholesaler:
BIGNATURE DATE

The 100000 5 Star Display Bonu.

Selling Help and Extra Profit for every chemist!

Innoxa Barrier Cream on show—sells. This year it sells more than ever—thanks to the entirely new Innoxa advertising, which will be reaching the public in their millions through "News of the World", "Sunday Pictorial", "Sunday Express" and "Woman"—four of the most powerful carriers any sales-message could have! To help you reap full benefits from the new demand, Innoxa are offering a special display bonus parcel to every chemist during January and February. With it, you can make sure of peak profits right through the peak-selling months!



—and behind it all the most unusual advertising campaign of the year.

TWO HANDS TELL THE INNOXA STORY

Look for this advertising in these striking media.

NEWS OF THE WORLD • SUNDAY PICTORIAL
SUNDAY EXPRESS • WOMAN

INNOXA SHOWCARD

The Innoxa Showcard identifies your shop with the Innoxa Press Advertising—at the right time and when interest is at its highest. The Innoxa Barrier Cream story is a story every woman wants to read—a story she will want to repeat to her friends. The Innoxa Leaflets tell the Barrier Cream story in full.



INTO DE BARRIER CREAL

INNOXA (ENGLAND) LTD

Poens the Barrier Cream Months

For Two Months Only!

THE 5 STAR INNOXA BONUS PARCEL INCLUDES:

In every order for the Innoxa Bonus Parcel containing 2 dozen Innoxa Barrier Cream '71', in Mammoth Display carton, and 1 dozen Innoxa Barrier Cream '51'.

2 FREE Tubes of Innoxa 71

I FREE Tube of Innoxa 51

Innoxa Barrier Cream Leaflets

Self-Service Counter Display Stand

A New Window Showcard!

ORDER FROM YOUR USUAL WHOLESALER

Price 67/6d, plus 18/5d P.T. Retail price 3/- per tube.

SELF-SERVICE COUNTER DISPLAY UNIT FOR INNOXA BARRIER CREAMS

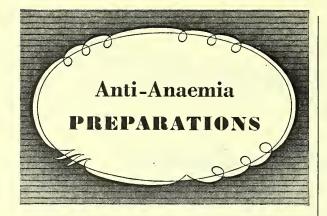
This practical and compact self-service counter display unit is supplied to all who order the Innoxa Bonus Parcel.

N SHOW SELLS!

O.I EDEN ST., LONDON, N.W.



nnoxa51





LIVER EXTRACT (IM)

A highly potent whole liver extract containing, in addition to the true pernicious anaemia principle, the greater part of the other water soluble active substances in the liver, including particularly the members of the vitamin B complex.

Ampoules - 2 cc. Bottles 10 cc. and 20 cc.

'LIVEROID'

A concentrated preparation of the uncoagulated juice of liver, fortified with iron and glycerophosphates.

Bottles $-3\frac{3}{4}$ and 8 fl. oz.

'LIVOX'

Capsules containing liver concentrate reinforced with B group vitamins and minerals.

Bottles of 100 and 500

'ERYTHOID'

Desiccated gastric tissue.

Bottles—5 oz. and $\mathring{8}$ oz.

LITERATURE GLADLY FORWARDED UPON REQUEST

OXO LIMITED (Medical Dept.)
Thames House, Queen Street Place,
London, E. C. 4. Phone: Central 9781

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING WARFARIN

In view of the many conflicting claims being made for various rodenticides marketed under the name of WARFARIN the make s of

DETHMOR

Concentrate

WARFARIN

feel compelled to point out that:

- WARFARIN was discovered by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, U.S.A.
- 2. DETHMOR-WARFARIN is the ONLY product made in the United Kingdom recognised and approved by the Wisconsin Foundation.
- **3.** DETHMOR-WARFARIN is prepared to the specifications of the Ministry of Agriculture.

1 lb. 4/-; l lb. 13/6; 7 lb. 73/6

From your usual wholesaler or:

C. F. GERHARDT LTD. 5 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT BISMUTH

All restrictions on the use of Bismuth in medicine have now been removed and ample supplies are available.

Bismuth Salts are valuable in many gastrointestinal complaints, including peptic ulcer.

For diarrhoeal disorders they are often as effective as the sulphonamides commonly used. They are much less expensive and quite nontoxic.

Certain Bismuth preparations are also valuable externally in dermatology, and have other important uses.

Bismuth preparations may be prescribed on E.C.10.

Issued by:

MINING & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS LTD.

BISMUTH RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
86 STRAND · LONDON, W.C.2

M. W. HARDY & CO. (OVERSEAS) LTD

Pinners Hall Great Winchester St. London E.C.2

WORLD EXPORT AGENTS

for

PENICILLIN PREPARATIONS

MANUFACTURED BY



THE RANGE INCLUDES

LOZENGES TABLETS OINTMENTS Etc.

Aids to Dispensing Outfits of Cream and Drops

THE putting into practice of the technical skill, the craftsmanship, the "know-how", and the ideals acquired and fostered during more than thirty years' experience with leading London prescription and dispensing houses, and opto-technical training institutions—in addition to personally studying and meeting the individual requirements of my patrons—are the main reasons for the success of the Geo. A. Coates prescription service. This success, which is being enjoyed by an ever increasing number of opticians, is only made possible by my enthusiastic and loyal team of expert optical craftsmen who support my endeavours to serve and who are ready to help me serve you—intelligently, efficiently and promptly.

The Tersonal Trescription
Service

Why not give me a trial?

Geo. A. Coates 85 Westgate, BRADFORD

Telephone: BRADFORD 28718 Telegrams: GACOPTIC, BRADFORD



tablets -

for gastritis and peptic ulcer, both chronic and acute.

Particularly indicated for the effective treatment of peptic ulcer cases of long standing and those refractory to other types of therapy; also for cases of post-operative relapse and recurrence.

PACKINGS

Retail price including P.T.
40 tablets .. 7/2d,
120 ,. .. 20/7d.

.. 103/-d. .. P.T. exempt.

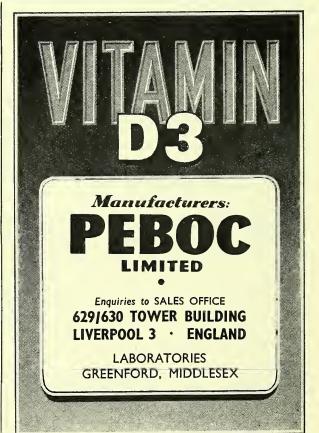
Stocked by all principal wholesale houses.

F.A.I.R. LABORATORIES LTD. 179 HEATH ROAD, TWICKENHAM, MIDDX.

Phone: POPesgrove 2028.



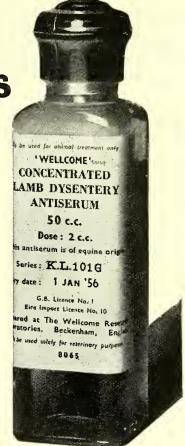




WANTED within 12 hours

'Wellcome' Concentrated Lamb Dysentery Antiserum should always be to hand. It must be administered to lambs within 12 hours of birth. For this reason, pharmacists should lay in stocks well before the lambing season starts.

The antiserum—used with unvarying success on countless farms in previous lambing seasons—gives an excellent level of protection against dysentery in lambs. In addition, it bestows immunity against pulpy kidney disease during the first three to four weeks of life. A sound investment for farmer and for pharmacist, the antiserum is supplied in rubber-capped containers of 50 c.c. (25 doses) at a list price of 28/-. Showcards, leaflets and advertising stereos are all available to stimulate your sales. National advertising in the farming press will extend from January to March.





BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.) LONDON

Butazolidin



REDUCED PRICES...

Due to increased demand, economies in the manufacture of Butazolidin have been effected and price reductions to the pharmaceutical profession and to hospitals will therefore operate from January 1st, 1954.

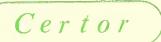
NEW PRICES TO

Tablets of 100 mg.		
Containers of 50	• •	12/-
Containers of 250	• •	55/2
Containers of 1000		219/5
Tablets of 200 mg.		
Containers of 20	••	10/I
Containers of 50	• •	24/-
Containers of 100	• •	46/5
Containers of 500	• •	219/5
Ampoules of 1000 mg.	in 5	cc.
Boxes of 5 ···	• •	$11/2\frac{1}{2}$
Boxes of 25	••	50/11
Boxes of 50	• •	96/-
Boxes of 100	• •	182/10

PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES GEIGY LTD.
Rhodes, Middleton, MANCHESTER.



1954 before you sign your new dressings contract, make sure you get the latest packs —



SURGICAL DRESSINGS

IN CARTONS

BE UP TO DATE!

Do not start the New Year behind the times! Make sure your new dressings contract includes the modern, distinctive range of Certor Surgical Dressings in cartons. With them you begin the New Year up-to-date and keep up-to-date, too.

CHEMISTS PLEASED WITH THEM

Many chemists have already changed over to the new cartons. Many more are doing so. So pleased are they with them that frequently we are asked to supply cartons against all future orders. And this is what one firm stated in a recent letter:

"We are converting our entire dressings stock over to your packs... they are far superior from a storage and display point of view."

DO YOU KNOW-

these striking packs, so safe to keep in stock with their tissue wrapping; so attractive on display; so much appreciated by the customer; cost you very little more? They actually cost no more than tariff price on minimum discount terms. On the higher discount terms they are below tariff price. That is why it is so worth while to contract for



SURGICAL DRESSINGS

IN CARTONS

Certor CARTONED DRESSINGS B.P.C.

MAROON for gauze.

PRICES COTTON WOOL 16 oz 1 oz 2 oz 4 oz 8 oz 5/2 9/-16/7 31/6 60/3 Doz WHITE LINT 101/-7/8 14/1 26/8 51/9 Doz BORIC LINT No. 1 No. 2 No. 4 No. 8 No. 16 Doz 4/7 8/-14/7 27/10 54/-GAUZE 1-yard 3-yard 6-yard 15/8 Doz 6/7 29/6

MACDONALD & SON LTD :: HOPE MILLS :: POLLARD STREET :: MANCHESTER, 4





FLYCARDS-

FLIT FLYCAROS 24 transparent envelopes (each containing 3 cards) in display unit.

YOU STOCK THEM-WE SELL THEM FOR YOU! IMPREGNATED WITH DOT. Great NEW national advertising campaign starts in the Spring!

FLIT World's Nº I Insecticide — Another Esso Product



1954 - BONUS

RECD TRADE MARK

Gives you these EXTRA BIG PROFITS

on all these FAST-SELLING INSECTICIDES

every £5

Choose from these big offers!

On mixed orders for FLIT Liquid Insecticide, FLIT Hand Sprayers, FLIT Powder and FLIT Flycards, you get these Special Discounts-

0 % ON ALL ORDERS TO LIST VALUE OF £10 AND OVER

 $7\frac{1}{2}$ % on all orders to list value of 48 and over

5% ON ALL ORDERS TO LIST VALUE OF 45 AND OVER

NOTE: FLIT Flycards may now be included in Bonus Parcels in minimum quantities of 6-dozen lots. All list prices and prices to public remain unchanged.

FLIT LIST PRICES

Size			Packed in Outers Containing		Retail Price		List Price			
8-0Z						2 DOZ.	1/9 E	A.	15/- [OOZ.
16-OZ						Ι "	3/	••	25/-	**
32-OZ						۱.,	S/3	••	44/-	**
160-OZ						SINGLY	20/-	••	168/-	**
160-OZ. LIV	E5TO	CK SP	RAY			11	12/6	**	105/-	**
FLIT HAND	5PRA	YER5				I DOZ.	3/9	,,	32/-	11
2-OZ, FLIT			UFFE	R PA	ACK	2 ,,	1/2	,,	9/4	**
4-OZ. FLIT	AERO	SOL				l "	5/9	11	50/6	11
6-OZ. FLIT						I ,,	7/6	**	65/10	••
12-OZ, FLIT	AERO	OSOL				½ "	12/6	11	109/6	**
FLIT FLYCA	RDS					₫ GROSS	4d.	**	32/- C	ROSS

ORDER NOW AND DISPLAY FLIT FOR EARLY SALES! To qualify for

bonus terms, orders must be placed either direct or through your wholesaler in time for delivery by April 30th, 1954.

Bonus orders for Aerosols must be kept separate. STEMCO LTD., 128-132 ALBERT STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, N.W.I

SPECIAL BONUS ON FLIT AEROSOLS ONLY

on all orders for 4 doz. x 4 oz. size, or equivalent assortment of 4 oz., 6 oz. and 12 oz. sizes.

 $\frac{2\frac{1}{2} \sqrt[6]{0}}{\sqrt[6]{0}}$ on all orders for 2 doz. x 4 oz. size, or equivalent assortment of 4 oz., 6 oz. and 12 oz. sizes.

uggested Farcels

5% BONUS

4 DOZ. X 4 OZ.

or 3 DOZ. X 4 OZ. I DOZ. X 6 OZ.

2 DOZ. X 4 OZ. I DOZ. X 6 OZ. 1 DOZ. X 12 OZ.

or 2 DOZ. X 4 OZ. I DOZ. X 12 OZ.

2½% BONUS

2 DOZ. X 4 OZ.

or I DOZ. X 4 OZ. I DOZ. X 6 OZ.

or I DOZ. X 4 OZ. 1 DOZ. X 12 OZ.

NOTE: Flit Aerosols are packed Full-containing an average net weight of 4 oz., 6 oz., or 12 oz.



TO WORLD MARKETS Chlorophyllo Chlorophyllo



HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

WATER-SOLUBLE CHLOROPHYLLS · MEDICINAL CHLOROPHYLLS OIL-SOLUBLE CHLOROPHYLLS

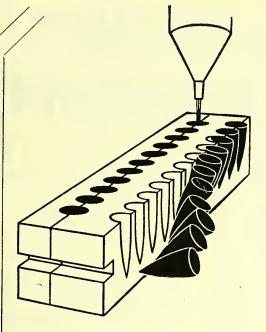
Backed by over 100 years' experience in the production of finest drug extracts—which includes 30 years of chlorophyll manufacture—we offer a wide range of reliable grades produced under

strict scientific control. We place our research facilities and long experience freely at users' disposal and welcome enquiries as to the best grades of chlorophyll for any particular application.

For TABLETS ● DENTIFRICES ● MOUTH WASHES ● DEODORANTS ● BREATH SWEETENERS DRESSINGS • SOAP COLOURING • FOOD & CONFECTIONERY COLOURING, ETC., ETC.

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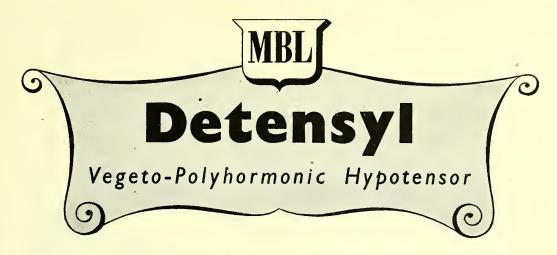
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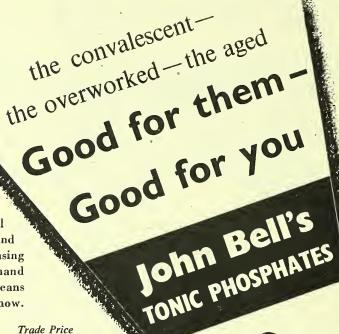
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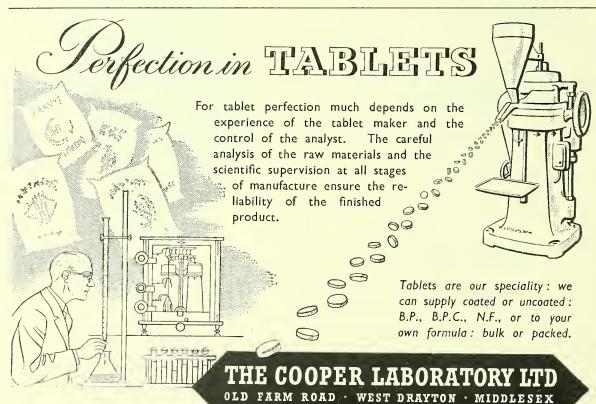
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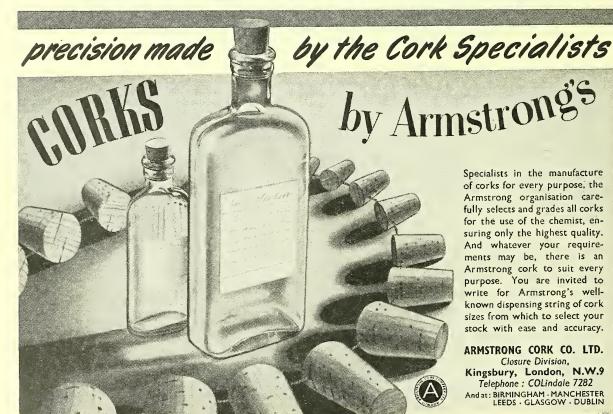


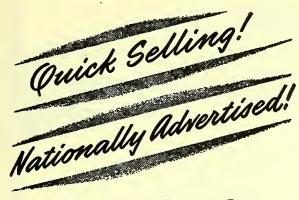


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Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 161

January 2, 1954

No. 3854

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Volume 161

JANUARY 2, 1954

No. 3854

Welfare Foods

COSTS TO THE EXCHEQUER 1952-53

THE Trading Accounts and Balance Sheets, 1952-53, published recently, give the cost of the welfare foods service for the year ended March 31, 1953, as £36,437,301.

Most of that is attributed to the national milk scheme (£29.1 millions) but national dried milk cost £4,434,221 (against £3,997,579 in the previous Cod-liver oil cost £539,158 year). Cod-liver oil cost £539,158 (£547,397) and vitamin A and D tablets, £94,861 (£85,289). Included in the £1:3million provision for losses in the trading account of one division is a sum of £650,000 to meet expected losses on the disposal of concentrated orange juice found unsuitable for issue. The cost of orange juice in the year reviewed was £2·1 millions (against £1·6 millions). The Accounts are published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.

JAPANESE TRADE MARKS **Board of Trade seeks information**

THE Board of Trade has under consideration a number of questions relating to trade marks that were on the Register on December 8, 1941, in the names of Japanese persons or con-cerns, living or carrying on business in Japan. Anyone or any organisation in the United Kingdom claiming to have a continuing interest in such trade marks arising out of their use since December 8, 1941, in connection with

goods manufactured in the United Kingdom, is invited to communicate with the Registrar of Trade Marks (Japanese Marks), Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London,

(a) The numbers, with short descriptions of the Japanese registered trade marks

that they are using;

(b) the extent of their interests in those marks and the source of those interests; (c) whether at December 8, 1941, there existed any contract or agreement between them and the Japanese registered proprietors relating to the use of those marks:

(d) whether after December 8, 1941, they exercised registered user rights in those marks, and, if so, for what period;

(e) what goods have been or are being manufactured under those marks, and the periods during which the goods were pro-

VETERINARY CODEX **Four Lectures**

Pharmaceutical Society THE arranged four lectures on the British Veterinary Codex to be given at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on two evenings. On January 14, Mr. C.M.G., D.Sc., Carmichael,

M.R.C.V.S., Dip. Bact., is speaking on M.R.C.V.S., Dip. Bact., is speaking on "Veterinary Therapeutics and the B.Vet.C." and Mr. R. F. Montgomerie, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.V.S., on "The Biological Products of the B.Vet.C." On January 27, Mr. A. G. Fishburn, Ph.C., F.R.I.C., is speaking on "The Formulary of the B.Vet.C." and Mr. D. C. Garratt, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., on "Standardisation of the Drugs and Galenicals of the B.Vet.C." Each meeting is being opened by Dr. K. R. Capper (editor of the Society's scientific publications). fic publications).

ANTIBIOTICS Advice on use in feedingstuffs

ADVISORY Leaflet No. 418 "Anti-biotics in Livestock Feeding" has been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The leaflet's recommendations include the following:-

Antibiotic supplements should be used only at the recommended rates of addition; care must be taken that they are thoroughly and evenly mixed with the

For the best results antibiotics should be used with properly balanced foods, and compounds and concentrates containing antibiotics should be fed only to the type of stock for which they are intended.

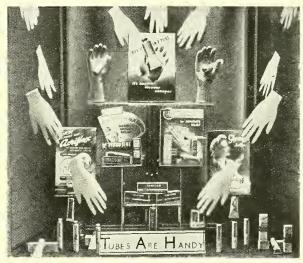
Antibiotics should not be used in the food of ruminant animals (cattle, sheep,

goats, etc.), breeding pigs, or breeding and laying poultry stock.

It should be remembered that antibiotics are not a substitute for good management and healthy living conditions or for properly balanced foods.

The leaflet is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3½d., post free.





PRIZE-WINNING DISPLAYS: First and second prize entries in a display competition organised recently by the Collapsible Tube Manufacturers' Association. Winner of the first prize (£50) was Mr. Thomas L. Worswick, of Thomas Brown (Chemist), Ltd., Stockton Heath, Warrington, Lancs (Mr. Worswick also won first prize in a display competition organised by the Tube Manufacturers in 1949). The second prize (£20) was awarded to Thompson & Fisher, Ltd., Lee Green, London, S.E.12, and a third prize of £10 to Mr. A. S. Davy, Idle, Bradford.

CANCER CHEMOTHERAPY In "third phase"

THAT cancer research is entering its "third and final" phase marked by "truly specific chemotherapy," was the opinion of Dr. C. P. Rhoads (director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, U.S.A.) propounded at a meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association in New York, on December 8, 1953. Cancer chemotherapy had passed through two phases. The first was characterised by the use of chemicals that affected the growth of specific organs, whether normal or cancerous. In that category belonged the sex hormones for the treatment of cancer of the breast and prostate. The second was marked by the discovery of chemicals that were poisonous to both normal and cancerous cells, but were more active against some cancer cells than normal cells. Nitrogen mustards and folic acid antagonists were of that type. Now chemicals were being found that antagonists were of that type. harmed cancer cells without harming normal cells. 6-mercaptopurine. (a compound of use in leucæmia) was the first of those chemicals to be used in man. Its development was the result of a co-operative programme undertaken by the Sloan-Kettering Institute, New York, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.) Inc., and the Southern Research Institute of Birmingham, Alabama. Even more selective compounds were under test at the Institute.

MINISTRY FILMS Cross-infection series

TWO films in the Ministry of Health's "Cross-infection" series were shown "Cross-infection" series were shown in London recently by the Central Office of Information. The first showed how an outbreak of streptococcal infection had been spread by droplets, contact and dust to three children in a children's medical ward of a hospital, and how the chain of infection could have been prevented by isolation, barrier nursing and other precautions. The film made novel use of fluorescent material to indicate the presence of germs. The second film, which dealt with gastro-enteritis in infancy, showed how cross-infection took place between two children in separate cubicles in a hospital and how it might have been prevented. Both films have been made primarily for training been prevented. Both films have been made primarily for training student nurses. They may be hired from the Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, W.3, at 10s. each for the first day; 2s, each for subsequent days; the initial hiring charge recurring after the seventh day.

"LIFE IN 2000 A.D." Royal Society of Arts competition

AMONG methods being adopted to celebrate its bicentenary, which falls in March, the Royal Society of Arts is arranging a competition, "Life in 2000 A.D.," in which prizes totalling £500 are being offered for conceptions of life on earth in 2000 A.D. Entries may be in written or visual form (drawings, models, etc.) and should forecast developments in some aspects of life related to arts, manufacture or

commerce. Full details and registration forms may be obtained from the secretary, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2. Registration forms must be completed and returned (with a fee of one shilling) by February 15, and entries submitted by June 30.

COSMETIC CHEMISTS Physiocochemistry of emulsions

AT a meeting of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists held in London recently, Dr. J. H. Schulman (department of colloid science, Cambridge University) gave an address on "Molecular Interactions and the Solid-liquid Interface with Special Reference to Emulsions Stabilised with Solid Particles." Dr. Schulman described the physico-chemical phenomena of solidliquid interfaces and showed that an emulsion of oil in a solution of sodium alkyl sulphate which would normally be oil-in-water could be inverted by the addition of barium sulphate powder, and that the subsequent addition of caustic soda made no difference to the type of emulsion. Where, how-ever, an emulsion was produced with sodium oleate and the pH value was adjusted to 7.6 the water was the continuous phase: when sodium hydroxide was added the emulsion inverted.

RABBIT MYXOMATOSIS Further outbreaks

AT a meeting held in London on December 10, 1953, the Myxomatosis Advisory Committee, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, reviewed steps taken recently to contain the initial outbreaks of the disease in rabbits in Kent and in East Sussex. There had recently been further outbreaks, and the committee concluded that action taken about the initial outbreaks was not effective. The possibility remained that the disease would die out from natural causes before the spring of 1954, particularly if there were a hard winter. The Minister has accepted the committee's conclusions.

SOCIETY'S MUSEUM Recent additions

THE museum of the Pharmaceutical Society acquired recently four field medicines issued to British Forces during the Crimean War (1854-56) bearing labels of "The British Pharmacy, Smyrna," and containing calcined magnesia, powdered rhubarb, milk of sulphur and cream of tartar, and ipecacuanha wine. Forty specimens of drugs found in modern Japanese commerce. have been received from the Institute of Pharmacy, Tokio University.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS Eradication areas defined

THE Minister of Agriculture and Fisherics under a series of Orders that came into operation on January 1 has declared certain areas to be tuberculosis eradication areas. The areas are: the counties of Dunbarton, Lanark, Peebles, Stirling; and the city of Glasgow; certain areas of the counties of Pembroke, Glamorgan and Carmarthen.

The movement of cattle into those areas is now controlled.

BRUSH RESEARCH Makers' suppliers to confer

THE British Brush Manufacturers' Research Association has arranged an open meeting for suppliers of raw materials to the brush manufacturing industry, at 80 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2, starting at 10.45 a.m. on January 29. Invitations are available from the secretary. The meeting will be addressed by Dr. C. S. Whewell (the Association's consultant) and there will be a demonstration of the Association's work.

DRAWBACK RATES Linseed and castor seed lower

THE rate of drawback of customs duty on linseed oil used in the manufacture of linseed oil fatty acids which are exported has been reduced from £20 to £11 7s. 6d. per ton from December 27, 1953. The drawback on castor seed used in the manufacture of castor oil is similarly reduced from £6 to £3 13s. per ton from December 24, 1954.

LOCAL NEWS

Reading Resolution on Prescribing

THE Reading Executive Council at a recent meeting adopted a resolution that, while recognising the urgent mature of the problem of the increasing cost of drugs in the National Health Service, they are concerned lest the pressure at present being exercised on doctors on the prescribing of proprietary preparations might lead to a fall in the high standard of treatment at present provided. The Council considers that the cost of proprietary drugs should be a matter of direct negotiation between the Minister of Health and the manufacturers concerned and that other methods of curtailing the cost, such as by making containers no longer free to the patient, should be carefully investigated. The resolution is being sent to the Executive Councils' Association and to the Minister of Health.

Visit to Health Centre

AT a meeting of the Birmingham Executive Council held in Birmingham recently it was announced that representatives of the Council together with those of the city Health Committee are planning a visit to the Woodberry Down Health Centre, Stoke Newington, London, N.16.

One Patient, One EC10

AT a meeting of Warwickshire Executive Council on December 16, 1953, it was decided that disciplinary action would be taken in future against doctors in the county who write prescriptions for two or more patients on the one form.

No Living from New Pharmacy

WORCESTERSHIRE Executive Council has informed Stoke Prior, Bromsgrove, Worcs, council that after consulting the Local Pharmaceutical Committee it has no objection to the setting up

of pharmacy at Stoke Prior, if any chemist should be prepared to undertake it. It was pointed out, however, that the Pharmaceutical Committee felt that the population of the district would be "hardly sufficient" to provide a chemist with a satisfactory livelihood.

IRISH NEWS

Health Board Pharmacist's Talk

THE "at home" of the president of Pharmaceutical Society Northern Ireland on November 16 (C. & D., 1953. II. 555) took the form of an address on "Pharmaccutical Scrvices" by Mr. A. W. Kernahan (pharmacist to the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board, and superintendent of the Pricing Burcau). He said that the percentage of cases in the drug testing scheme that were found not entirely satisfactory was too high. He thought the main reason to be lack of care such as using avoirdupois in place of apothecary measure and failing to shake the bottle. Those were elementary matters which no one should have to point out to pharmacists. Dealing with the work of the Bureau he said that full pricing had now been achieved for six months and seventh month would be paid The main errors in coding shortly. prescriptions were using code numbers which had been deleted; using incorrect quantity cards—mainly for appliances or quantities for which there was no code; and coding prescriptions for unusual quantities instead of treating them as uncoded items. Mr. Kernahan said that the number of chemists' shops on the pharmaceutical list at April 1949 was 536, and that had now increased to 608. During the same period the average cost per prescription had risen from 5s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.

Clinic Issues Disinfectant for Oil

DURING the Christmas 1953 period mothers attending a child-welfare clinic at Killarney Street, Dublin, were issued with bottles of a proprietary disinfectant instead of cod-liver oil. When the mistake was discovered an urgent message was broadcast from Radio Eireann warning the mothers not to give the preparation to their babies, and nurses were rushed out to the homes of the mothers concerned to collect the bottles of disinfectant. The clinic succeeded in getting the bottles back. Dr. Kerry Reddin (chief medical officer of the clinic) said that although the disinfectant was not poisonous it might be corrosive to babies' mouths and cause stomach upsets and for that reason he had thought it better to have the warning broadcast.

Veterinary Lecture

A LECTURE is being given by Mr. F. St. G. Sleith, M.R.C.V.S. (Veterinary College, Dublin), at the headquarters of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 18 Shrewsburv Road, Ballsbridge, on January 12, commencing at 7.30 p.m. The date has been specially chosen for the convenience of members of the Council of the Society who are meeting that afternoon.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

An Error of Judgment

Your editorial comment on certain events in Finsbury (C. & D., December 26, 1953, p. 637) is a criticism as mild as criticism can well be. I have yet to learn that inspection of pharmacies is one of the duties of a medical officer of health. And, while there is no harm in a medical officer's reporting to an appropriate committee any untidiness that he has noticed in business premises, the finance committee of that London borough must be blamed for drawing up a minute on the subject and allowing it to be published. Is no member of that committee aware that the Pharmaceutical Society has its own staff of inspectors for advising, and if necessary warning, owners and managers of pharmacies to maintain a professional standard of practice? What would happen if the reporting was done in reverse? A Pharmaceutical Society inspector could walk into a surgery when it was open, make some commonplace inquiry, and walk out in possession of a mental note of any slovenliness that he had seen. Can it be thought that a committee of the Society, on receiving his report, would allow it or a minute on it to be prepared for publication? If the incident is not already closed, it will be as well for the Society's Council to put the facts before the Council of the British Medical Association at the earliest possible date.

Compilation of a Formulary

Professor H. Brindle has made a timely reference (C. & D., December 26, 1953, p. 630) to the remarkable proposal that the Joint Formulary Committee responsible for amendments to the National Formulary, 1952, should consist solely of people described as medical practitioners—though from the context it appears that the term as there used excludes "academic" medical men practising in hospitals. To terminate the arrangement under which the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Society are jointly entrusted with compilation of the Formulary would be, as Professor Brindle indicates, a retrograde step. A battle was fought and won, when preparation of the British Pharmacopæia of 1932 was under consideration, on the issue whether pharmacists should be recognised as being entitled to contribute their share of expert knowledge to the work. In the volume of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for the first half of 1926 there is a series of articles based largely on the systematic treatment of subjects listed for study by the compilers of the United States Pharmacopeia, and contrasting that treatment with the procedure then in force in Great Britain. Your discussion on the subject helped, undoubtedly, to stiffen the attitude of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council towards the General Medical Council at that period. The problems involved in compiling a British Pharmacopæia are, obviously, not quite the same as those belonging to revision of a National Health Service Formulary. But the degree of collaboration should be the same; and having successfully fought this battle on one field, there seems to be no need to fight it on another.

Newton at the Mint

How men of science fit in when at work in surroundings for which their experience is little or no guide is always a matter of interest. In 1699, Sir Isaac Newton, already the most distinguished Fellow of the Royal Society, was offered and accepted the post of warden of the Mint. On Christmas Day 1699 he succeeded to the office of master: he continued in it till his death in 1727. From Sir John Craig's history of the Mint (1953) I learn that to the master's salary of £500 a year were added perquisites amounting to a possible £2,000, together with a right to a free house, stationery and coal. Officers of the establishment were allowed to wear hat and sword while on duty; lower ranks were not. Changes made during Newton's mastership were in the main of a routine character. Notwithstanding his acknowledged eminence, Newton shared the fate of lesser men in having some of his suggestions put into cold storage by the Treasury.

BRANCH AND ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

NORWICH

Visit to Sugar Factory

A SMALL party of members of the Norwich Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society visited the Cantley sugar factory of the British Sugar Corporation recently. The visitors saw all stages in the production of sugar from sugar beet. They were particularly interested in the processes for concentrating the "thin juice" in a battery of climbing film evaporators and vacuum pans until small crystals form, and in the battery of centrifugal machines. The tour ended with a visit to the factory's surgery which is manned day and night.

PLYMOUTH

Lecture on Police Work

AT a meeting of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held in Plymouth recently, Mrs. O. B. Adams (vice-chairman) presiding, Inspector C. C. Clingan (training officer, Plymouth City Police) gave an address on "Police and the Law." Inspector CLINGAN gave definitions of such crimes as burglary, housebreaking, robbery, etc. He stated that it was an undisputed fact that a criminal left his own distinctive "trade marks" when committing an offence. The question of shop-lifting was raised and the lecturer pointed out that every citizen had the power of arrest for felony. It was the duty of the proprietor or manager, unless he has definite instructions to the contrary, to apprehend any person guilty of shop-lifting. It is necessary to make sure that the person is on the point of leaving the premises and then call the police. Apart from anything clse, said Inspector Clingan, one should apprehend these people if only in order to safeguard business colleagues.

SLOUGH

Shop Furnishing

A MEETING of the Slough Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held in Slough on December 8, 1953, was addressed by Mr. Lewis Watson, M.P.S., on "Pharmacy Replanning." Mr. Watson said that the general characteristics of pharmacy design had altered so slowly as almost to escape public notice. Dark-stained mahogany with heavy mouldings have given way to the decorative woods and veneers in natural colours. He touched on the use of laminated plastics. There should, he said, always be a correct balance be-tween the dispensing and counter trade. Counter trade was a valuable and honourable part of retail pharmacy. The object of pharmacy redesign was to gain new customers without losing old ones. He showed illustrations, both of orthodox shop fronts and of the "visual front" type, in which the whole of the shop in-terior was the shop window. Window contents must be changed constantly. The speaker preferred rod dressing because any small part of the window could be redressed without disarranging the whole. Narrow frontages could be given an illusion of greater width

by reducing the height of the window glass and ceiling. He showed illustrations of pharmacies of contemporary design and mentioned the importance of combining colour and light and the correct use of each. Special display units with backgrounds in bright contrasting colours automatically attracted attention to a display. Colour correctly used could alter the appearance of a shop, room or even a special feature. By painting a too-high ceiling a shade darker than the walls the ceiling would appear lower. The basic rule of colour was that strong, deep tones tended to advance, whilst lighter, more delicate shades gave the impression of recession.

MR. WATSON mentioned the value of "impulse buying" with an adaption of the self-service principle. He showed by iltustration a number of pharmacy dispensaries, pointing out many unusual features. The dispensary, he said, was fast becoming the focal point in modern pharmacy design. He believed it to be a legitimate form of publicity and said there was an element of glamour in making the dispensary a feature of public interest.

CROYDON

Cosmetics Films

AT a meeting of the Croydon Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held in Croydon recently, the chairman (Mr. W. A. Billings) introduced Messrs, Valli and Tyler (directors, Coty (England), Ltd.) who presented three films: "Perfume," "Beauty is a Science," and "Vitamin A and D Croom," After such film there were Science," and "Vitamin A and D Cream." After each film there was a question session. After the first film MR. VALLI said that no ambergris was available in Britain at present. In perfumery, fixatives such as ambergris and musk were used in the form of tinctures which took from three to ten years to make and ensured that the fragrances came off in a bouquet and not individually. Synthetic aromatic chemicals which had been developed within the past forty years had in-creased the range and beauty of per-fumes. After the second film Mr. Valli described how his company produced Airspun powder. In the process particles were broken down so that a uniformity of particle size was ensured. After the final film he said that vitamin cream had a proven therapeutic value as vitamins could be absorbed by the skin. Such creams were used for dry skins.

HOUNSLOW

Barrier Creams

AT a mecting of the Hounslow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held in Hounslow recently, Miss E. M. Bristowe in the chair, a lecture on "Barrier Creams" was given by Dr. A. S. Hughes. Dr. Hughes said that the recent development of chemicals had caused a great increase in industrial dermatoses. There had been a greater incidence in U.S.A. and Canada than in Great Britain. In some trades, such as hairdressing, as many as 60 per cent. of persons employed were affected. The

speaker described the structure of human skin, and pointed out that it was very difficult to determine the primary irritant. The method of patch testing was not foolproof. There was no doubt that the use of synthetic detergors in the home played here. detergents in the home played a big part in the increase of skin complaints as they rendered the skin sensitive to industrial chemicals so that dermatitis resulted. There were two main types of barrier creams (which were purely a medium of skin reinforcement): water repellent and water soluble types. Deflecting creams, which absorb irritant rays, were effective up to a point. The lecturer mentioned that that type of cream had been employed on the successful Everest expedition. Hughes then demonstrated the method of using barrier creams and their effectiveness was clearly shown under varying conditions using different chemicals.

EDINBURGH

Chemistry of the B.P., 1953

In the course of a lecture on "The Chemistry of the B.P., 1953" given at a recent meeting of the Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, MR. H. H. CAMPBELL (head of the Pharmacy Department, Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh) compared chemotherapeutic agents with galenicals. Examples were quoted of compounds showing similar therapeutic action where there was also a similarity of chemical structure as evidenced by the arsenicals, anæsthetics, sulphonamides and the barbiturates. Dealing with individual compounds, attention was drawn to the B.P. monograph on caffeine where it appeared a deviation of approximately 9 per cent, was allowable, according to whether caffeine or its monohydrate was dispensed.

The advent of potent drugs with small effective dosage meant greater care in dispensing and checking. With parenteral injection becoming more common, the time for remedial action was now very much shorter, and in many cases more difficulty in securing antidotes was bound to be experienced.

The present method of denoting optical activity and the significance of the symbols used, was pointed out. As a personal opinion, the lecturer thought that many synthetic drugs in common use were still largely unknown quantities and only time could tell how side-reactions could influence the delicate balance in the mechanism of human metabolism.

MR. TAIT asked if there had been a change in outlook with regard to the use of stabilisers. Liquid paraffin was stabilised by the use of tocopherol, and calcium gluconate injection stabilised with "calcium d-saccharate or other suitable harmless calcium salt," MR. CAMPBELL said that the National Formulary was being more widely used, freshness was on a lower scale, the tendency was towards bulk buying, and as a result therefore, the use of stabilisers would tend to become more general.

LEGAL REPORTS

No Case to Answer.—At Liverpool, on Dccember 23, 1953, B. Harris (Chemists), Ltd., registered office 43 Edge Lane, Liverpool, pleaded not guilty to having sold from their branch shop in Smith Street, Kirkdale, a cough syrup that contained a dead beetle. The cough mixture was supplied to the customer on a doctor's prescription. For the defence it was argued that if the beetle had been in the bottle all along it would have been impossible for five doses to have been taken out, as had been stated, without the beetle being seen. Most probably the beetle had got into the bottle while it was in the customer's home. That was no reflection on the home, which was clean and tidy. The stipendiary magistrate decided there was no case to answer, and dismissed the summons.

Flies in Cough Mixture.—At Liverpool magistrates' court, on December 23, 1953, Boots Cash Chemists (Lancashire), Ltd., Nottingham, were fined £3 under the Food and Drugs Act for selling to the prejudice of Mrs. Ivy Lea sweet oil of almonds and syrup of violets that contained a number of living and dead flies. It was stated that when a food officer visited the dispensary of the branch shop, 45 Walton Vale, Liverpool, the manager showed him the stock bottle which had been used for making up this medicine. A portion of the syrup was poured into a measure glass and Mr. Johnstone counted forty-seven fruit flies. Mr. J. S. Watson, defending, said the syrup was in the nature of a cough mixture which was liable to ferment slightly; that might be the reason why it attracted those fruit flies, which might have got through a little space between the cap and the neck of the bottle. The flies were small and quite harmless.

Damages Claim Against Ministry. A new development has occurred in the matter of the appeal of Sayers, Silcox, Cuzner & Co., Ltd., Hull (C. & D., November 28, 1953, p. 535), against a fine of £200 by the Ministry of Health for an alleged breach of the advertising regulations. The amount was withheld from the payment due to the company because it had used the words "Contractors under the National Health Service" on notepaper and in advertisements. The appeal was fixed to be heard before a Tribunal sitting at Hull on November 11, but when the managing director of the company (Mr. Kenneth E. Holmes) arrived to conduct his own appeal he was accompanied by a professional shorthand writer. After considerable parleying, Mr. Holmes was informed that he would not be allowed to have a shorthand writer present. He protested against that and then walked out of the hearing room. The Ministry in London has not yet considered the report by the chairman of the tribunal, but pending a decision on the point Mr. Holmes has issued a statement that he is claiming £1,105 from the Ministry for loss of business and legal costs. He states that the sum of £1,105 represents loss of profits because people now think the company is not a supplier under N.H.S.

Judgment for Makers of Vaccine. There was a quick ending at Birmingham Assizes on December 15 to a case in which Mrs. Margaret Herron, Wolverhampton, with her husband (Mr. James R. B. Herron) claimed damages for injury suffered by Mrs. Herron after an injection of an anticold vaccine. The respondents were Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, Mr. F. D. Murphy, a surgeon, described the treatment he had given Mrs. Herron in a Bath nursing home. She was admitted suffering from acute inflammation of the left arm, shoulder, back and chest. Despite treatment for seven days, her condition deteriorated and the inflammation spread. Mr. Murphy said he had, during a series of operations, made about twenty incisions for drainage. All the time Mrs. Herron was in extreme pain. He had formed the opinion that Mrs. Herron's condition was caused by toxic reaction, not by infection. She had been left with an affected arm which gave her pain at any movement. I have been pleasantly surprised that the damage has been no greater-at one stage I thought the arm would be completely paralysed. Mrs. Herron will be permanently disfigured by scars, and there will never be any improvement in the condition of her shoulder." He told Mr. G. G. Baker, Q.C., for the respondents, that he had never before seen so acute a condition resulting from the administration of a vaccine. Dr. H. J. Gibson, Bath, said that Mrs. Herron had shown by taking previous courses of similar injections without adverse effects that such a vaccine could properly be administered to her. For the respondents it was submitted that the plaintiffs had not proved and could not prove that there was anything wrong with the vaccine; and that, in fact, there was nothing wrong with, it. If, by some defect in the vaccine, injury had been caused, respondents were not guilty of negligence. The vaccine supplied to Dr. Hale, Wolverhampton (Mrs. Herron's doctor), was part of a batch that totalled 2,584 receptacles, a matter of 15 litres in quantity, equivalent to 30,000 doses. In the past ten years the anti-cold vaccine sent out by the respondents was estimated to be sufficient to give half-a-million injections. In that period only two complaints, other than that of Dr. Hale, had been received. On the question of negligence, counsel said it was sufficient for him to establish that the respondents acted with reasonable care. Shortly after the luncheon adjournment it was announced for the plaintiffs that they unreservedly withdrew all allegations against the respondents' product. The only way they could succeed was by showing that there was a defect in the firm's system of manufacture. It had become obvious that he could not hope to show that defect and he thought it right that he should not waste public time by continuing. His clients withdrew all allegations they had made against the cold cure vaccine. Mr. Justice Gorman thereupon gave judgment for respondents.

COMPANY NEWS

RAIMES, CLARK & CO., LTD.—Mr. J. P. Gibb has retired from the board after sixty-four years' continuous service with the company.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—Lord Trent is to retire from the chairmanship and board of the company at the end of January, on medical advice, and the directors have invited him to become honorary president of the company. Mr. J. P. Savage (vice-chairman) has been elected chairman and Mr. E. R. Walker and Mr. Willoughby R. Norman have been elected vice-chairmen. Lord Selbourne will continue as deputy-chairman.

New Companies

P.C.=Private Company; R.O.=Registered Office MEDEX PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in surgical, chemical, photographic and scientific apparatus, etc. Directors: Abraham Mednick, Lewis Davies and Israel Mednick. R.O.: 24 Charlotte Street, London, W.1.

BUSINESS CHANGES

READING CO-OPERATIVE SOCI-ETY, LTD., have opened a new pharmacy at 353 Oxford Road, Reading, Berks.

MR. DERMOD GORMLEY, M.P.S.I., has opened a pharmacy at 81 Bridge Street, Dundalk, Northern Ireland.

MR. ARTHUR FROST, M.P.S., has purchased the business of Mr. A. G. C. Paterson, M.P.S., at Graisley Lane, and at 12 High Street, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, Staffs.

E. T. MOXHAM, LTD., chemists, 263 Portswood Road, Southampton, disposed of the business on December 31, 1953. Communications should be sent to 96 St. Mary's Road, Southampton.

Appointments

BAYER PRODUCTS, LTD., Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, have appointed Mr. R. Shuttleworth their area manager in Scotland and the North; and Mr. W. C. Peden their area manager in London and the South. Mr L. A. Bainger has been appointed the company's representative in Norfolk; Mr. T. H. Stewart in Manchester.

WILLIAM FREEMAN & CO., LTD., Suba-Seal and Suba-Maid domestic divisions, Suba-Seal Works, Peel Street, Barnsley, Yorks, have appointed Mr. F. W. Clarke, 29 Vicarage Gardens. West Hartlepool, co. Durham, their representative in co. Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland and North Yorkshire; Mr. A. J. Rhodes, 15 Edwald Road, Edwalton, Notts, their representative in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, the Soke of Peterborough and part of Lincolnshire; and Mr. G. Darbyshire, 1 Maitland Avenue, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester 21, their representative in Manchester and East Lancashire.

MARRIAGE

EDWARDS — RANKIN. — At Wishaw Old Parish Church, Lanarks, on December 21, 1953, Daniel Edwards, B.Sc., Ph.C., A.R.I.C., 137 Moss Street, Keith, Banffs, to Elizabeth Rankin, 26 Lammermoor Terrace, Wishaw.

DEATHS

BROWN.—On December 12, 1953, Mr. Richard Robinson Brown, M.P.S., 1A Albert Street, Padiham, Lancs, aged eighty-one.

BODDY. — On December 4, 1953, Mr. Ernest Richard Boddy, 18 Edgar Road, Sanderstead, Surrey, aged seventy-five. Mr. Boddy qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1899.

CORDY.—Recently, Mrs. Nellie (wife of Mr. Frank B. Cordy, M.P.S., 17 Hamilton Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk). Mr. and Mrs. Cordy celebrated their silver wedding at the end of October.

COUTTS.—At a nursing home in Glasgow, on December 23, 1953, Mr. John Coutts, M.P.S., 24 Battlefield Avenue, Langside, Glasgow. Mr. Coutts qualified in 1898.

HERBERT. — At Station Road, Marple, Ches, on December 24, 1953, Mr. Stephen William Herbert, aged eighty. For many years Mr. Herbert was secretary of Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Vale of Bardsley, Ashtonunder-Lyne, Lancs, and when he retired in 1940 he had completed fifty years' service with the company.

MARTIN.—On December 11, 1953, Mr. Thomas Martin, M.P.S., Tannage Brae, Kirriemuir, Angus, aged seventy-three. Mr. Martin qualified in 1902.

MARTIN. — At Northampton, on December 9, 1953, Mrs. Florence A. Martin (wife of Mr. Henry A. Martin, M.P.S., formerly of Shirley, Birmingham, and Leicester) aged seventy-nine. Mrs. Martin was sccretary of the ladies' committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting, Leicester, 1926.

NEEDHAM. — At his home, suddenly, on December 24, 1953, Mr. Harry Needham, M.P.S., aged fifty. Mr. Needham had been in business at Dale Crescent, Matlock, Derbys, for the past seven years. He had been in poor health for some time. He was a member of the Matlock and district chamber of trade, and is survived by his widow and one daughter.

PARKER.—On December 24, 1953, Mr. Robert Parker, M.P.S. Mr. Parker qualified in 1915, and was in business at 162 Widnes Road, Widnes, Lancs.

SCOTT. — Recently, Mr. Clifton Tickell Scott (a director of F. M. Pronger, Ltd., chemists, 8 Market Place, Wantage, Berks), aged sixty. Mr. Scott is survived by his widow, his son, Mr. Mervyn Ronald Scott, M.P.S., who is a director and the pharmacy superintendent of the business, and a married daughter.

TAYLOR.—On December 17, 1953. Mr. Richard Henry Horner Taylor, 34 Bath Road, Walsall, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Taylor was the founder of the Walsall company of R. Taylor & Son, surgical appliance manufacturers, Walsall, Staffs,

TELFORD.—On November 30, 1953, Mr. Joseph Alfred Telford, M.P.S., 7 Bryn Teg, Denbigh, North Wales. Mr. Telford qualified in 1925.

TURNER.—On December 13, 1953, Mr. George Venables Turner, 15 Rowantree Road, Milber, Newton Abbot, Devon, formerly of Great Malvern, aged seventy-four. Mr. Turner qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1903.

PERSONALITIES

MR. P. L. WORTON, M.P.S., Reading, was injured in a car accident recently.

MR. P. A. BRADY, T.D., M.P.S.I. (a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of Dublin Corporation), was with a party which flew with the lord mayor of Dublin recently to attend Cardiff's official Christmas celebrations; he was received by the Irish-born mayor of Cardiff.

DR. JAMES SMALL (professor of Botany, Queen's University, Belfast, and for many years one of the University representatives on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland) is retiring from his chair in September. As his successor the University Senate has appointed Dr. John Heslop Harrison (reader in botany, University College, London).

MRS. A. GREENWOOD, M.P.S., Blackpool, and MRS. E. N. J. JONES, M.P.S., Rock Ferry (chairman and secretary, respectively, of the National Association of Women Pharmacists) recently visited the American Embassy in London in response to an invitation from Mrs. M. S. Austin (information and cultural affairs officer) who is making a survey of the part played by the women of Britain in the professions, industry and commerce.

MR. J. P. GIBB, who has retired from the board of Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh (p. 5), was one of the original directors of the business when it became a limited company in 1908. Mr. Gibb, who is eighty-one, is known throughout Scotland by hundreds of chemists, as until fairly recently he travelled for the company as far North as the Orkneys and Shetlands. In his younger days he was a founder of the Pharmacy Athletic Club and represented Scotland in cross country events. A presentation is being made by the directors and staff to mark his career—which is believed to be the longest of any surviving member of the drug trade.

DR. R. K. CALLOW (National Institute of Medical Research) recently completed his seven-year term of office as an editor and latterly as deputy chairman of the *Biochemical Journal*. Dr. Callow is an organic chemist who qualified at Oxford and has spent the greater part of his career as a member of the staff of the Medical Research Council, dealing with biochemical problems from the chemical side. He has been a member of the Biochemical Society since 1929 and has twice served

on its committee. He is succeeded as editor by Dr. T. S. Work, who is well-known as the joint author with his wife of "The Basis of Chemotherapy." He has been for some years a member of the staff of the Medical Research Council. His recent work has been largely concerned with the mechanism of protein synthesis.

MR. J. P. SAVAGE, who is to succeed Lord Trent as chairman of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. (see p. 5), joined the company as office boy in 1911. After returning from the 1914-18 war, he was given the oppor-tunity of studying in all sections of the business, and ultimately became assistant to the financial director. Mr. Savage went round the world twice and helped with the establishment of branches in New Zealand and Fiji. In 1936 he was appointed personal assistant to the chairman. He was invited to join the board and became general manager of the company in 1941 and vice-chairman in October 1951. Mr. E. R. WALKER (a new vicechairman) also joined Messrs. Boots as an office boy. He has been a member of the executive committee of the company since 1936 and a director since 1944. Mr. WILLOUGHBY R. NORMAN (also a new vice-chairman) was appointed manager of the Farms and Gardens Department in 1946. In 1948 he was made a member of the executive committee and became a director and assistant general manager in 1951.

· INQUESTS

Suspected Mercury Poisoning.—A verdict of death from broncho-pneumonia following suspected mercury poisoning was recorded at an inquest at Norwich on December 17, 1953, on a twenty-month-old baby. The baby's father said that the child was exceptionally healthy until she started teething. At that time her mother regularly gave her a proprietary teething powder. A doctor's report submitted in evidence said that the child had three teeth missing and that all of the others were loose. The coroner said that he would send the post-mortem reports to the medical officers of health of Norfolk and Norwich "to see if the poisoning had anything to do with the teething powders."

Bladder Carcinoma in Chemical Worker.—At an inquest at Huddersfield on December 23, 1953, on a thirty-eight-year-old chemical process worker, a verdict that death resulted from malignant growths in the bladder, possibly caused by the man's contact with beta-naphthylamine, was recorded. The coroner said that it was highly probable that the growths were caused by the man's occupation. A witness stated that the man had been employed with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Deighton, Huddersfield, and had been in contact in his work with beta-naphthylamine for about nine-and-a-half years. The factory had discontinued the manufacture and use of the substance. Solicitor for I.C.I., Ltd., said that he understood that carcinoma of the bladder was now scheduled as an industrial disease.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS



wall Outfit. — An improved pack introduced Burroughs by Burre Wellcome Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, for their Agla brand allglass atomiser contains a n anodised a luminium holder that can be screwed to bathroom the wall for safe storage.

Infant's Pot in Unbreakable Plastic. The new Ekco Plastapot, manufactured by the plastics division of E. K.



Cole, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea, is unbreakable and cannot chip, crack or craze. Made of flexible polythene, the pot is warm and soft to the touch and has a broad rim. Having no angles, it is readily cleaned out. Supplies of the new pot are being made available early in January.

Treatment of Muscular Rheumatism. -Ruban, a new counter speciality introduced by Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 19, is a rubefacient cream for the relief of symptoms of muscular rheumatism, fibrositis and similar ailments. It is non-staining and non-greasy. Ruban, which is on the C.F. list, is packed in display outer.

Hypnotic and Sedative.—Plexonal, a new speciality of Sandoz Products, Ltd., 134 Wigmore Street London, W.1, combines sub-threshold doses of three barbiturates, of hyoscine and of

dihydroergotamine and is claimed to be "a new solution to the difficult problem of inducing sleep and general sedation without any side or after

0·1 mgm. or 0·25 mgm. The 0·25 mgm. tablets are scored to facilitate divided dosage, and the tablets have been coloured pale blue for identification.



effects." It is issued in tubes of

twenty and 200 tablets.

Hypertensive and Sedative.—Ciba
Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, introduced on January 1 a new antihypertensive and sedative, Serpasil, containing reserpine, a pure crystalline alkaloid isolated in the Ciba research laboratories from Rauwolfia serpentina. Orally active, Serpasil is indicated for the treatment of all cases of hypertension, particularly labile hypertension. Treatment with Serpasil is notable for its wide safety margin, and for the absence of toxic or serious side-effects. It is available in tablets containing

Handy and Hygienic Pack.-One of the oldest plaster manufacturers in Britain, Leslies, Ltd., Higham Hill Road, London, E.17, have introduced for their Helvia flexible first-aid dressings in the 1-yd, size the new, hygienic and convenient pack shown above. As will be seen, the dressing is under cover until required. It may then be drawn out and as much as desired cut off, using the edge of the carton as a straight edge. The three widths $(1\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{2})$ and 3 in.) are available in the new pack without price change. Future pack without price change. Future orders will be executed in the new pack.

TRADE NOTES

Service for Opticians.—George A. Coates, 85 Westgate, Bradford, offers a "personal prescription service" for dispensing opticians.

A New Size. — Gala base is now available in a handbag-size tube from the sole distributors, Myram C. Picker, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

Offer of Agencies.—F. E. Fricker, Ltd., Imperial House, 34 Manchester Road, Bradford, offer sole agencies for their improved colostomy belt, twoway-stretch elastic hosiery, etc.

For the Lambing Season. — Since lamb dysentery antiserum should be administered within twelve hours of the

birth of the lamb, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.3, remind chemists in rural areas to lay in stocks of Wellcome concentrated lamb dysentery antiserum.

Well-balanced Baby Powder.-Snowfire Junior baby powder, newly put on the market by F, W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sunnydale, Derby, is absorbent, slightly antiseptic and mildly astringent. Combining zinc oxide with calamine, it possesses antacid, healing and protective properties, and is claimed to have the smoothness of finest talcum.

Distribution Change. — Pretested Products, Ltd., 8 Frederick Place,

London, E.C.2, announce that on January 1 the distribution of Carters little liver pills and Arrid deodorant cream was taken over by A. J. White, Ltd., 119 Coldharbour Lane, London, S.E.5. Thomas Marns, Ltd., 49 Weston Street, London, S.E.1, are continuing to distribute Juno Junipah Salts and tablets, Iron-ox tablets, Bromo-seltzer, and Dodds kidney pills.

Display Bonus.—A special bonus for display of Benger's food is announced for January and February, and three new and attractive showcards are available that can be readily adapted for counter or window use. For pharmacists able to make a larger window display. the manufacturers have made arrangements for assistance from professional window dressers.

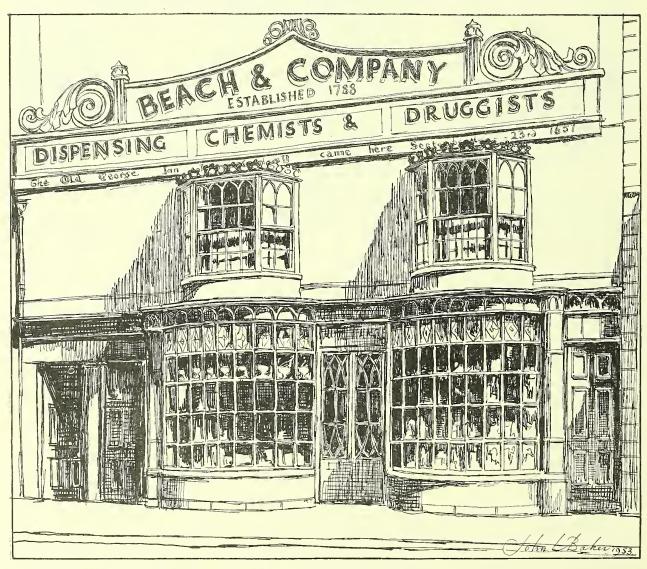
Manufacturers' Agents. — The Vernon Porter Organisation, Woodford Green, Essex, have been appointed manufacturers' selling agents for the InVal beaker (home trade) manufactured by J. L. Caplin, Ltd., 178 Homerton High Street, London, E.9; the Miracle double-duty eye mask for hot or cold pack treatment, manufactured by A. D. Wills Rowat, Ltd., 77 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1 (to wholesale and multiple chemists excluding Scotland); Santoware babyfeeder electric, Santos heatable feeding plate, and Vacwonder baby flask, manufactured by Santos Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 5 Chalk Farm

Road, London, N.W.1 (to wholesale chemists, excluding Scotland, Yorkshire and Durham); and Declon toilet sponges, manufactured by Declon Sponges, Ltd., IB Dyne Road, London, N.W.6 (in eight eastern counties sole manufacturers' selling agents to wholesale chemists). Messrs. Porter hold selling concessions for thirty-three products for eighteen manufacturers.

A New Small Size.—To bring their Flit aerosol within the buying capacity of a wider range of potential customers, Stemco, Ltd., 128 Albert Street, London, N.W.1, are introducing a new 4-oz. size and reducing the list price of the 12-oz. size. Flit powder is at the same time being presented exclusively in the one-hand puffer pack. Supplies of the new packs will be avail-

able for this year's bonus terms, which will apply to all Flit lines, apart from aerosols that are treated separately, and carry discounts of 10 per cent. on orders £10 and over, 7½ per cent. on orders £8 and over, and 5 per cent. on orders £5 and over, Flit flycards now being available under the mixed parcel terms. The special aerosol discounts are being based on the new 4-oz. rather than on the 6-oz. size. Mixed aerosol parcels carry discounts of 5 per cent, or 2½ per cent. according to size of order. All bonus orders must be in time for the final delivery (by not later than April 30). Broadsheets explaining the bonus terms are being sent to retailers and are also given in the advertisement pages of this issue.

PHARMACIES OF BRITAIN—19



THE BRIDPORT, DORSET, PHARMACY OF BEACH & CO.

The unusual and delightful pharmacy of Beach & Co., at Bridport, belongs to the Regency period. The treatment of the glazing bars in the upper windows indicates an interest by the builder in the "Gothick" style. The premises were formerly "The George Inn," notable as the scene of one of Charles II's escapades during his flight from Worcester in 1651. The pharmacy was established in 1788.

ST. HELENS

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

A PROPRIETARY INFANTS'-POWDER

SIR,—I was interested to read the article on mercurial teething powders in your issue of December 12, 1953, and to see the report in the same issue on an inquest recently held in Stoke-on-Trent, following the dcath of a tenmonths-old baby from pink disease. Although the majority of your readers will be well acquainted with the formula of Ashton & Parsons infants' powders, I would like to have this opportunity of assuring them that this old-established proprietary does not contain, and never has contained, any calomel or mercury compound. The powders may therefore be sold in complete confidence, and with the knowledge that they are fully effective.

PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS), LTD., W. J. AMBROSE, Sales Director

PRESS PUBLICITY PROBLEMS

SIR,—In the national Press recently certain statements appear to have been made by Mr. F. C. Wilson which suggest that those members of the Council who voted against the recognition of assistants acted against the public interest. The statements also appear to cast reflection on the professional abilities of pharmacists throughout the country. We the undersigned, members of Council, voted against the recognition of assistants. Whether that action was against the public interest we may safely leave with members of the Society. The reflection on the professional abilities of pharmacists is more serious, and we wish to completely dissociate ourselves from the attitude of Mr. F. C. Wilson.

JOSEPH M. DOWTY LITTLE CHALFONT

SIR,—The talk given by Mr. F. C. Wilson to the Durham County Branch on December 3 (see C. & D., 1953. II. 621) has aroused considerable interest, both public and professional, in the national and pharmaceutical Press. We would like to make the following observations:—

would like to make the following observations:—

1. It is true that this Branch asked Mr. Wilson to speak on the topic of unqualified assistants in pharmacy, for it was felt that, though the body of pharmaceutical opinion was not in favour of any special "recognition," there might conceivably be some good reason for giving it. As will be seen from the report of the meeting when eventually published, most of the pharmacists at the meeting were not impressed by Mr. Wilson's arguments. It is for that reason, of course, that we were annoyed to see

such a one-sided account receive such publicity.

2. Although we were asked originally if we would object to a Press representative being present at our meeting and we did not. There was not, in fact, any such person present. Instead, presumably, the Society's Press officer handed out Mr. Wilson's speech wholesale, for cutting, editing, etc., as the Press pleased. In our view, that practice is one that cannot be tolerated by any Branch, and should not be allowed to occur again. It would seem to us a matter of elementary courtesy that (a) before publishing a report of a meeting of a Branch, the secretary of the Branch, at least, should be given an indication of the content, and (b) that it should necessarily include the opinions of members present, and so give all points of view.

3. Immediately after finding that the speech in question had been reported in the Press in such an execrable manner, we, as a Branch, took up the matter with the Pharmaceutical Society, registering our strong disapproval and asking that the letter should be put before Council.

DURHAM

C. L. ROBERTSHAW, President,

DURHAM

C. L. ROBERTSHAW, President,
L. WOOD, Secretary,
DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

TRADE UNIONS IN PHARMACY

SIR,—My statement with reference to non-acceptance of retail employee pharmacist in Ben Smith's union (C. & D., 1953. II. 544) should be taken within the context of my letter. I must concede his point (C. & D., 1953. II. 591), but if I had been more explicit and inserted "in the employ of the co-operative movement," my contention would, I believe, have been correct. The issue is a

national onc, as I have evidence that points to an agreement affecting other areas of the co-operative movement besides Bristol. The situation of the "closed shop" may have arisen as one result of a meeting at the Ministry of Health at which Mr. Ben Smith and I were present. On that occasion, one of many, the status of the pharmacist, both retail and "public," was defined. After the retail delegates had retired some hard feelings were expressed by a rival union. It is pertinent, I would suggest, to ask if the subsequent "carve-up" came about and an arrangement was arrived at as a result of that meeting?

EAST BARNET

G. H. ARMITAGE, General Secretary, REGISTERED PHARMACISTS' UNION

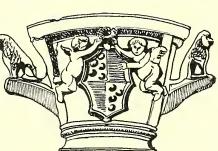
UNDULY HARSH

SIR,—I read with amazement that the name of a pharmaceutical chemist is to be removed from the Northern Ireland register for an offence committed not as a pharmaceutical chemist but as an ophthalmic optician, and one for which he has already been severely punished. member qualified as an ophthalmic optician by examination, and sought to obtain admission to the list of opticians under the National Health Service Acts by submitting an application in which he claimed that, in addition to holding a recognised optical diploma (which was true), he had obtained adequate post-graduate experience in ophthalmic optics (which was untrue). For that crime, by which none was injured except himself, he was prosecuted, found guilty of attempted perversion of the course of justice, and sent to prison. Having been doubly punished (his admission to the optical list was refused and he went to prison) he is now to suffer a third and even more severe punishment by being deprived of his right to practise as a pharmacist. His hitherto unblemished record (including over twenty years in pharmacy) should surely have saved him from further punishment. A year on probation would have met the case. To lose everything for a crime already expiated seems unduly harsh. CHEMIST AND OPTICIAN

ANCIENT MORTARS

SIR,—I have always been attracted by mortars, even when I had to use one with its pestle attached to a ratchet on the ceiling, to grind down aloes or resin, or to mix black antimony, sulphur, grains of paradise, and ginger into condition powder for horses, finishing with a very black face and streaming eyes and nose. But that was fifty years ago.

The illustration of an Italian mortar be'onging to Mr. H. E. Chapman (C. & D., 1953. I. 666) inspired me to make a line drawing [here reproduced] of a rather fine one in my collection. I am informed it is med i æ val



A Medici mortar?

Italian, having belonged to the Medici family in Florence, whose arms appear on the side. If this is so, it might be revealing to analyse the crust that has collected on the inner surface. I discovered it, together with some other very fine ones, at a farmhouse in eastern Essex, some in the house, and others in the barn and garden. One of the best is beautifully balanced, weighs about 1 cwt. and has the inscription on its side: John Clarke—Ilfracombe—1739. Another is dated 1681 and inscribed Edmund Pitt. Another with the lion rampant, probably belonged to the Royal Scots Dispensary. A fourth is German, 1598. I find it very difficult to get any light thrown on the history of these fascinating monuments of pharmaceutical past, and should be grateful for any help.



In January the gold medal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was presented by the president (Mr. W. H. Boyd) to Mr. A. J. C. Richardson, Portadown; the ceremony is illustrated above. Also in the picture are Messrs. W. P. Ewart (vice-president), centre; and H. P. Crossin (treasurer), right.



Above: Framed pictures depicting the history of pharmacy were presented by ! & Co., Ltd.) (second from left) to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in Ma accepts the gift. A display of pictures was organised by the company for Pharmacy in Paris in September. Below, right: Mr. J. A. Macartney, Detro (Congress chairman).



The West Ham Association of Pharmacists celebrated its golden jubilee with a dinner held in London early in the year. Two members (ahove) imparted a Scottish air. In Fehruary Mr. D. W. Hudson was appointed an Officier de Pordre de la Santé Publique. Ahove, right: Mr. Hudson receiving bis insignia. In the early part of the year many pharmacists suffered losses in the East-coast floods and the Pharmaceutical Society inaugurated a relief fund, Mr. T. Heseltine (then vice-president) appealed for support at many branch dinners, such as that of the Mansfield Branch, a group from which is illustrated below.





A Britisb Pharmacist (Mr. K. Orlans, Liverpool) submitted a design in plaster (illustrated above, right) to the 25th Salon des Médécins, Dentistes, Pharmaciens et Vétérinaires held in Paris, March 29 to April 11. The British Pharmaceutical Students' Association held its 1953 conference in Sunderland in the early spring. Above: Messrs, J. A. Box (treasurer), M. Baum (chairman, Sunderland branch) and D. A Scott Cairns, Q.C. (chairman of the Statutory Committee, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) at the opening session.



In April two F Commission. Ta at Plymouth. foundation are unveited in Oct Government of assumed respons medical product (permanent secret director of the company should



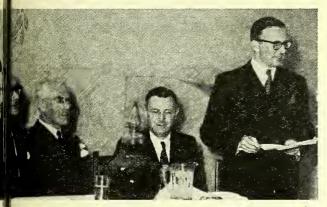


A BACKWARD GLANCE AT 1953

Pharmaceutical Events of Coronation Year in Pictures



1953 is marked as the year of the Coronation of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. Ahove is a reproduction of the loyal add:ess of congratulations and good wishes sent on that occasion by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.



rers toured Britain under the anspices of the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Professor G. Valette (left) and Dr. Jean Lesur (right) are shown above sof the chalimen of the London Pharmaceutical Committee since its hoard, pictured below, at the Committee's headquarters. The board was Mr. G. B. Barnard (three times chairman). An agreement between the soft Burma and Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., under which the company the design, construction and initial running of a plant in Burma to supply hole of the people there was signed in London in October. Right: U. Tin Pémese Ministry of Planning) and Mr. Ian Ferguson (chairman and managing at the Burmese Emhassy signing the agreement which provided that the ontrol for an initial period of seven years.



In July the Blackpool branch of the National Association of Women Pharmacists was inaugurated. The guest of honour at the first meeting was Miss Winifred Atwell, the well-known Jamaican pianist, who holds a pharmacist's diploma from the Medical Board of Trinidad.



Below; The 1953 meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was a popular and successful occasion, attracting many home and overseas visitors. A group photographed during a break for coffee at a Science Session. The group includes Messrs. J. C. Bloomfield, Portsmouth; J. M. Dowty and W. T. Elder (members of the Council of the Pha.maceutical Society), and Dr. W. P. Kennedy, London,







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Multum in Quarto

AFTER a twelvemonth of large-page issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-book appears in the same quarto size. The weekly in its present form has been widely welcomed. The Diary presented a rather different problem, and the decision to return to quarto was more difficult to make. Having now produced and handled the Diary in its larger format, however, we are well satisfied that the general verdict will be favourable.

There are certainly a number of advantages. For example, the book does not have to be turned through a right angle every time the user passes from the literary contents or the advertisers' announcements to the Trade Directory. The type has been entirely reset and is eminently legible (the three-column pages of the literary matter pleasantly proportioned for easy reading and reference). And the area available for daily entries in the diary section is over twice as great as last year.

To give the book the highest possible day-to-day value on the pharmacy counter, we have included a metric-to-Imperial ready reckoner, which will help materially to eliminate any tiresome element of calculation for chemists who are now being supplied in metric quantities commodities they have been buying for years in Imperial. The British and international approved names for drugs, and the proprietary titles of the products represented by them, have been brought together in a form more convenient, comprehensive and accessible than can be found elsewhere. The convenience of the list is that it enables the user to start from the name he knows and from it find what other names the same product has. He may be trying to find out whether a proprietary preparation has an approved alternative name; or he may seek a proprietary source of a product whose approved name is known to him. Whichever his problem, the answer is here.

A useful innovation in these days, when a chemist is expected by his medical associates to have some knowledge of what is being published about new drugs in contemporary periodicals, is a list of many of the abbreviated titles found in abstracts, together with their full titles (which are not always immediately obvious to someone who may never have seen a copy of the periodical in question). Irish users of the *Year-book* will find useful an authentic summary of the cortisone and ACTH regulations in force in the Republic.

In the "recurrent" features of the *Diary* the amount of revision due to changes in a twelvemonth will sur-

prise all those who make a detailed comparison. The information given covers many aspects of work in a pharmacy, in a hospital or wholesaler's pharmaceutical department, or a administrative office, and includes names and addresses of professional, trade and official bodies; the pharmaceutical service of the National Health Service; purchase tax; poisons; merchandise marks: import duties; and postal regulations. Assistants may find information on agreed salary scales, and apprentices may see in brief outline the steps upon their road to a pharmaceutical qualification.

The Buyers' Guide is more informative than ever and, should it not answer every problem, a card or telephone call to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Information Department will often do so or set in train a means of acquiring an answer. Any user who can look through the varied and often colourful advertisements without learning something he did not previously know can congratulate himself on having an encyclopædic knowledge of the trade.

To many subscribers copies have already been sent out. The remainder may rest assured that they will not have long to wait.

A New Constitution

As we go to press this week significant changes are taking place in the constitution of the Pharmaceutical Society and by the time this edition reaches our readers the Society will, if events go according to plan, be founded anew on the Supplemental Charter which has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen to become operative as from December 31, 1953. From that date, members will be regulated in the Society's domestic affairs by a new set of by-laws which, it seems, are to be brought into operation from January 1, 1954. Coupled with those, the Pharmacy Act, 1953, also came into operation on December 31. Thus an accommodating and considerate authority has made it possible to co-ordinate the changes made in the by-laws required under the new Act with those required under the new Charter, and the Council was called together on New Year's day for a special meeting to pass the necessary resolutions. It was expected that Privy Council approval of the new by-laws would be given the same day, thus completing an eventful twenty-four hours in pharmaceutical history. Such a programme could only be carried through with the utmost cooperation between, on the one hand, the Officers of State and Government Departments concerned, and the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Society's Council is exceedingly fortunate in having its course kept clear in this way.

The legislative trio of Pharmacy Act, Supplemental Charter and by-laws may be quite an achievement for the Council, but members of the Society might—if they had known—have preferred to take it by degrees, or at least to have been taken into the confidence of the Council to a greater extent. Admittedly the Supplemental Charter and by-laws have been in draft since they were discussed at the Special General Meeting of members held in May 1951, and copies of the proposed by-laws have been available to members on request since September 1953, but the procedure adopted to bring them into effect does not appear to have been made the subject of any official statement or explanatory comment either by members of the Council or by

the Society's officials. It would not have been unreasonable for members to have expected the new by-laws to require confirmation at three meetings of the Council, as has been necessary in the past, but it requires a study of the draft Charter to ascertain that no such procedure is intended. On the granting of the Charter the Council is required, according to the draft, to submit to the Privy Council new by-laws to replace the old, and is allowed a period of forty days (or such longer period as the Privy Council allows) in which to do it. Until the new by-laws are confirmed and approved by the Privy Council, the old by-laws continue to operate. The intention is that subsequent changes or additions to the by-laws shall require notice of not less than sixty days to be given to members. Not so the first by-laws made under the new Charter. Those are, it appears, entirely a matter for the Council—disposed of once and for all at the special Council meeting on January 1.

So far as can be ascertained, only one reason exists why the new by-laws had to be brought into effect so precipitously. It concerns the increased retention fee. Without the new by-laws the new fee could not have been made applicable to 1954. Since other matters in the new by-laws do not appear to involve any matter that could not await convenience, we are driven to the conclusion that our inference is the only correct one. In due course, and in the light of these events, it will be interesting to examine the balance sheet for the year, and-what is more important-to learn what the appropriations are to which the new income is put. The uncertainties of the situation, as shown by lastminute changes in the amount of the new retention fee, can hardly fail to arouse apprehensions over the certainties of the legislative programme now revealed. The picture is peculiar, and profoundly disturbing to those who interest themselves in the proceedings of the Council. The intention to raise the personal retention fee from £2 to £4 4s, was first announced in September 1953, not, as one might have expected, in the report of the August Council meeting at which the decision must have been taken, but several weeks later. The delay in making the announcement may, of course, have arisen out of the need to redraft the new by-laws, but that seems unlikely. It is much more feasible that members could have been taken into the confidence of the Council at the earlier date.

Amongst practising pharmacists there appeared, it must be admitted, no great weight of opposition to the new proposals. Appearances are sometimes deceptive, and the Council has pursued its own course in many matters against far greater opposition than was apparent. As evidence we must draw the attention of members to the fact that, between the November and December Council meetings, it was announced (again not in connection with any reported meeting of Council) that the proposed fee had been reduced from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas. The reason given seemed, in the absence of any substantial number of reported objections to the £4 4s. fee, hardly to justify a change of mind on such an important matter. Can it have been that the Privy Council's approval to the original proposal was withheld? If so, members should surely be informed. The information would indicate how the members' interests are safeguarded. In this matter intervention by the Privy Council would be quite an unexpected limi-

tation of the Council's control of the Society's affairs. The attitude of members may well have been that they were prepared to pay the new fee if the money was to be spent in carrying out an accepted policy. That the proposal may have been turned down because of the absence of such a policy, and the consequent inability of the Council to justify its proposals, is a deplorable state of affairs. Everything seems to add up to an undue haste to get the new fees into the 1954 balance sheet without proper budgeting. However, the details of the new Charter and by-laws are evidently now settled, whatever last-minute changes may have occurred, and members must await their publication in full with great interest. We hope that, in their own interests, they will exercise their critical faculties to the full.

A Juicy Story

What a flurry there must have been in Whitehall when it was realised that orange juice purchased and issued by the Ministry of Food for child-welfare purposes contained more than the permitted proportion of preservative! The facts come out in the Government's Trading Accounts, as drawn up by the Comptroller-General. It is there recorded (see p. 1) that £650,000 worth of the juice had to be rejected when a public analyst's discovery of the excess of preservative was confirmed. By that time about 578,000 gall, of the unsatisfactory material had been delivered in the United Kingdom and 297,000 gall. of it had been accepted by the Ministry of Food without question. The balance was rejected, and a formal claim put in for repayment of £336,960. But the contractors repudiated liability and demanded arbitration, with what result has still to be shown. The fact that will amaze all chemist-contractors under the National Health Scheme-themselves subject to a testing scheme from which the ignorant among the public seem to get a picture of pharmacists as having within their ranks a high proportion of rogues and adulterators—is that the Ministry carried out no systematic sampling of its own purchases of the juice, and that it was left to a local inspector to discover the irregularity. The Ministry has now "taken steps to strengthen the arrangements for testing supplies on arrival in the U.K." But the taxpayer, of course, has in the meantime to make up the £650,000 One wonders what sort of scandal story the Recorder, say, would have made of such a state of affairs if chemist-contractors and not the Ministry of Food had been responsible for it.

In Black and White

ADDICTS of the Pink Supplement—and how numerous they are, even among readers who have no intention of changing jobs or buying a business—will this week be shaking their copies in vain, and maybe doubting the evidence of their eyes. For the first time in its history (apart from war-time exigencies) the Supplement is neither loose nor pink, and there may be some wagging of heads over the change.

As an institution the Supplement is time-honoured and almost legendary. Many a middle-aged pharmacist has spoken of it with affectionate gratitude as the key to a good post gained or a successful career opened up. Still older pharmacists can recall days when the boss quickly abstracted the Supplement for fear his

assistant should be tempted to widen his experience. Good times and bad have been recorded in its see-saw of Situations Wanted and Situations Vacant.

But institutions, however venerable (perhaps all the more for being so) need sometimes, like the British Constitution, to be re-examined and modernised. Is a loose sheet in conformity with modern needs? Today, when nearly every proprietor chemist comes in to the shop from some way away, and when in hospitals and wholesale houses each C. & D. is passed on from reader to reader, loose inserts are apt to be an embarrassment. There are still, of course, persons who need the Supplements alone: job-seekers who may have to land their catch before taking out a subscription. It is being arranged, accordingly, that Supplements shall

continue to be available at the counter at 28 Essex Street, and by post to those who send in their stamped-addressed wrappers. The only difference is that they will now be white instead of pink. That is for the practical reason that, by the present method of binding the copies, a small number of tinted pages would have to be put into the middle of the book. On white pages they can be made part of the book itself.

An incidental change is that manufacturers' price changes are henceforth being transferred to the editorial section, where, in order that they can always be turned to at once, they are being given a regular place on the last editorial page.

We have every confidence that, as sentimental associations lapse, the changes will be generally welcomed.

Onward from Galen

A CURRENT CAUSERIE

How to dispose of unusable anæsthetics safely and legally is a problem that became more acute recently when Regional Hospital Boards in the London area received a complaint that sewer operatives of the London County Council had been driven out of sewers by ether and other dangerous fumes. It was pointed out that the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, forbids the flushing of anæsthetics to the sewers. Dr. M. Essex-Lopresti in a letter to the British Medical Journal (December 26, 1953, p. 1433) seeks help on the problem from "others faced with it." He mentions that the quantities of ether and trichlorethylene to be discarded arc small. Most anæsthetists like the ether containers on their machines cleaned out, and it is important for trichlorethylene that has been standing in a vaporising bottle for some time to be thrown away. Colouring matter added to anæsthetics limits their use, when discarded, as cleaning agents. Dr. Essex-Lopresti suggests allowing ether to evaporate from a hard surface in the open, but the method, even if the best for volatile anæsthetics, cannot be applied to trichlorethylene, a less volatile liquid. A possible use for discarded anæsthetic ether is in the manufacture by the pharmaceutical department of the hospital of ether soap. Alternatively, if sufficient quantity of each substance could be collected (perhaps on a regional basis) it might be economic to "recover" an anæsthetic grade by redistillation and other treatment.

THERE is need, in order to overcome existing prejudices and misunderstanding, for propaganda among employers, employees, and others, as to the nature of epilepsy and the difficulties and capacities of epileptics. According to a report, The Special Welfare Needs of Epileptics and Spastics (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 3d.) published on December 21, 1953, there is often failure to appreciate that minor fits are generally harmless and brief explosions without significance to anyone but the sufferer. epileptic himself must be convinced that only in so far as the actual seizures dislocate his life is he different from other people and that he is otherwise able to lead a normal life and, if of working age, to hold down any job within his capacity. He must be helped to overcome the emotional strain produced by failure of the general community to understand his disability or regard him as mentally and morally responsible.

AT a one-day conference for welfare and first-aid assistants, held under the auspices of the Industrial Welfare Society in London on December 3, 1953, there arose a number of controversial points, including whether or not confidential medical documents and any personal matter confided by an employee to either the company medical officer, the

welfare officer, or the first-aid assistant, should be passed on to the management. From the comments of delegates, passing on such information appeared to be the practice in many firms. Drs. Dobbie Bateman and P. A. B. Raffle (opening speakers at the Conference) strongly opposed that practice, arguing that employees must have trust and confidence that no personal information whatsoever which they confided to the medical officer or first-aid assistant would be divulged to any other department. During the conference Dr. Dobbie Bateman defined the task of the welfare officer as that of helping people when they were in trouble. Apart from having the technical skills the first-aid assistant must "practise self-discipline, acquire great wisdom, avoid sentimentality, inspire confidence and build up a reputation for kindness." She must also be a good listener and learn to distinguish between the trivial and the important. She should watch her own health and not bring a tired and jaded mind to a task which was a great privilege and required great discipline. Dr. Raffle said that in treating the commonest injury met with in industry, minor laceration, it was important to treat the patient in the right psychological manner, so that all minor injuries were reported to the first-aid room. The next commonest injury in industry, he said, was probably a foreign body in the eye. If the homely method of pulling out the upper eye-lid over the eyelashes of the lower lid did not work, or if it did not come out by bathing the eye, then those who had not worked in an eye hospital should send the patient to the hospital for the removal of the foreign body under a local anæsthetic. There were two principles in the treatment of shock which he thought were not always appreciated. The first was overenthusiasm in warming the patient up. What was required was to prevent the patient losing more heat, but not to make him sweat. The other was the raising of the legs so that the blood could drain out of them back to the

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

An experiment of a different, but no less important, nature was at that time taking place in the Icefall. . . . Michael Ward had in his medical chest some Benzedrine, a drug used successfully in the war to maintain the endurance of troops during periods of prolonged fighting. Its particular property was that of suppressing a desire to sleep. Michael considered that it might be risky to make the initial tests with this on the Lhotse Face itself, so it was administered to two volunteer Sherpas working in the Icefall. When Charles Wylie asked them their impressions on this experiment, one said: "Splendid! It has cured my cough." The other had a different but no more helpful experience. "Fine! It helped me to sleep."—From "The Ascent of Everest," by John Hunt.

When a pharmacist matures he considers himself at some time or other called upon to say something about the future of pharmacy—often pessimistically. He then gives his colleagues, particularly the younger ones, good advice, and perhaps lifts a warning finger. His hearers display an admirable facility of not taking the elder too seriously. They smile a little indulgently. But when the smile has died perhaps some small germ takes root

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF PHARMACY

By Svend Aage Schou, Copenhagen, Denmark

[Abstract of an address given at the International Pharmaceutical Congress, Paris, 1953]

URING the 18th century there commenced the investigation of the active principles in drugs and medicaments. That progress was carried over into the 19th century by the isolation of the alkaloids. The 19th century was also decisive for Wohler's synthesis of urea in 1828, leading to the introduction to the flood of synthetic drugs at the end of the century. With the industrial production of chemicals, chemical preparation slipped out of the hands of the pharmacists. In my own country's pharmacopæias the development can clearly be shown. In the fifth edition of the Danish Pharmacopæia (1868) many monographs described in detail the method of chemical preparation. They had already disappeared in the issue of 1893. In the same year, Joseph Price Remington, as president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, said:—

"New chemical compounds and new classes of compounds have been flooding commerce like a deluge, the more valuable ones being protected by letters of patent or by copyright names. Competition among the large manufacturers is extremely fierce, and the result to the average pharmacist has been to produce confusion, uncertainty, and annoyance; the representative of one manufacturer no sooner visits him and the neighbouring physicians, before a competitor follows on his heels with another remedy claiming even greater advantages."

As True Today

That can just as well be said today, except that the representatives of the large manufacturers pursue the doctors rather than the pharmacists, Remington's remarks bear witness to the fact that the manufacture of pre-packed medicines was established by the end of the 19th century. The development is not yet completed but is reaching its termination.

In an address in 1952 by Hugo H. Schaefer, the twentyninth recipient of the Remington medal for distinguished service to pharmacy, that distinguished American said:—

"One often hears disparaging comparisons made between pharmacy of yesterday and of today because of the increased dispensing of manufactured preparations and specialities and the decline in the number of products compounded in the pharmacy and the waning importance of the United States Pharmacopæia and National Formulary products. . . . I, too, deplore this trend, but analysis of the situation brings me to the conclusion that my feelings are based largely on sentimentalism.

Fifty years ago my father bemoaned the fact that most pharmacists were no longer making their pills, plasters, tinctures and fluid extracts. To-day we realise that it would be a practical impossibility to provide space, time and man-power for such outmoded activities. The reasons for those trends go, however, beyond economic questions. Only large-scale manufacturing procedures with elaborate scientific equipment and personnel can provide the necessary production refinements and controls that are more essential today than before because of the nature of modern medicaments.

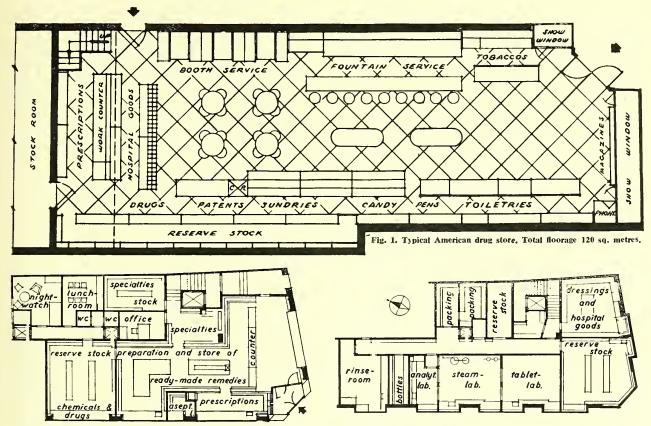
For instance, antibiotics and their dosage forms must be prepared under most painstaking conditions to ensure full potency, purity, sterility and keeping qualities.... The pharmacist should realise that those products must come to him and be dispensed in finished form, and that that in no manner lowers his professional dignity."

Although it seems from those remarks that Mr. Schaefer has not completely lost his belief in the future of pharmacy, for me they can almost be interpreted as a funeral speech on productive professional work in pharmacies. Are the conditions the same for the rest of the world? On the whole the answer must be yes, though there are exceptions. The exceptions are most clearly represented by the Scandinavian countries. Productive work in pharmacies in those countries is still included in the daily routine, and millions of prescriptions are still compounded each month. Is that a relic of the past or is it a new development? In a way it is both. It has always been a pharmacist's vocation to prepare medicines, but the development is new in so far as it has been accomplished by the incorporation of industrial methods into the work of the pharmacy. The newest issue of the Danish Pharmacopæia (1948), with its addenda, includes 100 detailed tablet prescriptions—almost all single drugs—which extend from the classical aspirin to isoniazid. It includes eighty prescriptions for injections, extending from classical morphine to cyanocobalamine. About 200 important medicaments are described in the pharmacopæia. They can and are made in Danish pharmacies. The 350 pharmacies—the number is limited by the government produced last year about 200 million tablets in their labora-

Many will assert that it cannot be economical to prepare tablets, and not satisfactory to prepare penicillin or vitamin preparations, in a pharmacy. I can assure them all that the requirements demanded in Scandinavia for preparations made in a pharmacy are not less than the requirements for manufactured specialities. To date the preparations made in a pharmacy have been able to hold their own. That small-scale pharmacies have been able to keep pace with industry in a purely galenical sphere is of course due to the good condition of the pharmacy's equipment, its organisation, the authorities control, and the pharmacist's education.

As far as I can see the two extremes are the American drug store and the Scandinavian pharmacy. What does the future hold in store? Before I venture to discuss that question, I would like to illustrate the two professional extremes by means of slides and a film. The projections are reproduced on figs. 1, 2 and 3 on the opposite page.

Pharmacists have stamped pharmacy in the past, stamp it today and will stamp pharmacy of tomorrow. It will be those people who today stand behind the counter of a pharmacy and who tomorrow will give pharmacy its distinctive mark. Can we agree as to what pharmacy its? Is it a science, a craft, a trade, a profession, or simply a business? I believe it always has been and always will be a mixture of all. If we consider the different sections represented in the Fédération Internationale Pharmaceutique we must agree that pharmacy as a profession has a complex structure, from a science to a trade. Even confining ourselves for a moment to retail pharmacies, we must realise that those establishments are so varied in structure that it is difficult to give a simple definition or characterisation of them. But so far as I can see a retail pharmacy must



Figs. 2 and 3. Ground floor and basement of a pharmacy in Copenhagen, Total floorage 600 sq. metres.

always represent a combination of business-minded shop-keeping and professional scientific spirit. Does the drug-store represent the future of the pharmacy? Or is it more likely to lie with the apothecaries in the Scandinavian countries? Even though some years ago I found certain traces of a development in the direction of the Scandinavian pharmacies in the home of the drug-store, America, both in hospital pharmacy and in the well-reputed prescription pharmacies, and even though, like most of the pharmacists in Scandinavia, I feel a certain professional pride in our system, I cannot believe in a general, a world-wide progress in the direction of our system; on the contrary, I am sorry to say.

Fig. 4 shows the latest development of the relation between manufactured medicaments and those made in pharmacy. It leaves no doubt which direction pharmacy is following. In Utah only a small percentage of prescriptions which are dispensed in a pharmacy are prepared there, and even in Denmark specialities are in the majority by

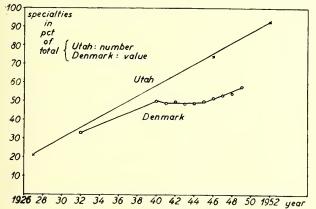


Fig. 4. Proprietaries as percentage of total dispensing, Utah, U.S.A., and Denmark.

value though still in minority by number. Even in the countries where the preparation of medicaments in the pharmacy is at its best, the progress continues in the direction of specialities, and a natural question is: What will happen on the day the curve reaches 100 per cent. specialities? I venture to predict that there will be no revolution within our profession on that day. The main question is that of responsibility. It requires education and knowledge before one can take professional responsibility. Even in America, it is realised that pharmacy will continue to be a profession. Our American colleagues E. Fullerton Cook and Eric W. Martin, in the tenth issue of Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, said in 1951:

"The modern approach to teaching the science of pharmacy emphasises the need for acquiring a broad knowledge of the biological as well as the chemical and physical sciences. . . The trend towards the large-scale manufacture of both medicinai and chemical pharmaceuticals, with the resulting advantages of lowered costs, accurate control and accelerated research, must be recognised. On the other hand, since most graduates of colleges of pharmacy will enter retail or hospital practice, all must be taught the principles and manipulative techniques which must be mastered by the competent dis-The graduate must also know something about smallpenser. scale manufacturing which, if the opportunity arises, becomes the foundation for larger operations. He should also understand the important principles and possess fundamental knowledge concerning the biological, chemical and physicochemical methods employed today in the control laboratory and in research."

I entirely share those views. I believe that they are of general value, as is the emphasis which is increasingly placed on the pharmacist's pharmacological knowledge. The pharmacist in the past was given his instructions by the physician. The physician of the nineteenth century knew quite a deal about pharmacy and pharmaceutical possibilities and conditions. Today the physician knows little about pharmacy. The pharmacist has quite naturally taken over the job of being the physician's adviser and consultant on pharmaceutical questions. He must culti-

vate that function, and one day he will also be the adviser to the physician on phaimacological matters. Many physicians have been unable to keep pace with the rapid development which pharmacotherapy has undergone. There is a gap in the physician's chemical and phaimacological knowledge, which it is natural for a pharmacist to fill.

The pharmacist must cultivate that advisory function. He must be so well orientated in therapeutics and pharmacology that the physician will understand that the large field of new remedies, new therapeutics, new applications, the jungle of new nomenclature can be safely laid in the hands of the pharmacist. The pharmacist will be, and must be, if he wishes to defend his raison d'être as a

learned and well-educated person in the public health system, the adviser to the physician in chemical and pharmacological as well as pharmaceutical questions.

It is necessary for pharmaceutical education to take a greater part in the evolution of the profession. Education should be the guide to progress. The fundamental sciences, upon which pharmacy will build, will continue to be the elementary natural sciences, but physical chemistry, chemical and pharmaceutical technology, and pharmacology will be solid foundations upon which future pharmacy will build. Only when each link in pharmacy works together without friction will the result be what every pharmacist should strive for: the continued raising of the standard and prestige of pharmacy.

N.H.S. AT THE CROSS ROADS

An Examination of Current Trends and Policies

By F. F. MARCHBANK

ECENT action by the Health Departments of the United Kingdom arising out of the Cohen Committee's classification of proprietary medicines, raises acutely the question what is to be the future of medicine and of the pharmaceutical industry.

Is the doc or to retain his freedom to prescribe whatever medicine he considers most suitable to his patient's needs, or is his prescribing to be regimented in the interests of row cost? Is the pharmaceutical manufacturer to be encouraged to produce new drugs or more efficient and elegant combinations of older drugs, or is he to have his initiative stifled by "black" lists, and the profits from which he would finance future research drastically cut?

The Cohen Committee's classification, and resultant official action, are based, in the writer's view, on two fundamental fallacies. The fi st is that if two preparations have the same active ingredients in approximately the same propo tions their therapeutic effect is necessarily the same. The other is that the preparations of the British Pharmacopeia, British Pharmaceutical Codex, and National Formulary are, in the present state of knowledge, the best remedies—with the exception of new drugs in Catego y 1 (not yet official)—available for their several purposes. Those assumptions are open to challenge.

The quantities of the active ingredients are only one of many fac os determining the therapeutic efficiency of a preparation. The nature of the vehicle, stabilising agent, emulsifying agent, e.c., or the physical condition of the constituents, may be important in its influence on the therapeutic efficacy of a medicament. For example, it is well known that table s of similar formula may differ widely in rale of disintegration. Under the Daug Testing Scheme, indeed, the commonest failing found in tablets is faulty disintegration. The difference between one maker's tablet and another, both complying with the officially laid down standards, is patent to anyone who tries the experiment of pacing a tablet on the tongue and pressing it lightly against the 100f of the mouth. Some are reduced to a fine powder in a second or two: others require a crunch of the teeth before they break up. An extreme example was hinted at by Lord Horder recently when he cited a sublingual tablet of extremely slow solution containing a drug which, to be effective, needed to ac' almost instantaneously. Whether the product was a proprietary or otherwise did not appear, but a p escribe who discovered such a defect in a tablet should surely be allowed to prescribe a proprietary alternative if he knew it to be fully effective.

The assumptions may be challenged also on physical and chemical conside ations. A few years ago rheology, for example, was a mere scientific curiosity. Today rheological considerations enter largely into manufacture.

Hydrogen-ion concentration was first described by Sorensen some years before the estimation of ph became routine practice. Chemistry has made great advances in both content and in techniques. Instead of dealing with straightforward extractions of vegetable drugs, or with reactions that may be represented by simple equations, the pharmaceutical manufacturer may be handling substances that are active and stable only within a narrow range of conditions, and demanding the exact adjustment of a number of factors. As a result, different makes of the "same" preparation may differ widely. Some samples of tab. codein. co., for instance, are beautifully made. Others are hard and gritty.

The B.P., B.P.C., and N.F. do not necessarily represent the summum bonum of pharmacy, either in standards or in formulation. The standards of the B.P. are good standards, but they are not the highest attainable. They can be, and often are, surpassed by the best makers of proprietary medicines. It is possible for one leading firm to have a slogan "better than B.P." In most circumstances the official standards may be adequate and yet the prescriber may still deem it necessary for a given patient to have a more stringently tested medicament. Nor are the official formulas and preparations of the B.P., B.P.C., and N.F. necessarily the best and most up-todate that can be desired. In some respects it is not possible for them to be. They are revised at intervals of five years or so, and necessarily lag behind current progress. Some years elapse before newly introduced drugs are deemed sufficiently established to be received into the B.P., and the Cohen Committee's category 1 by no means exhausts the new drugs that are likely in due course to win official recognition. Established drugs, too, are put to new uses in combinations that are not standard. Many are considered by practising physicians to be superior to official formulations, and it is discouraging to find them relegated to the somewhat derogatory category 4.

Most impartial critics would admit that the B.P., B.P.C., and N.F. contain much that is obsolescent. At each revision some traditional remedies are thrown out, but others die hard. The N.F., designed for the needs of the National Health Service, might have been expected to contain the most up-to-date and effective formulas. But its compilers had to consult Local Medical Committees, which pressed for the inclusion of their local favourites. As a result the Formulary contains, along with many up-to-date formulas, a number of old stagers ("these you have loved").

The administrative attitude toward "elegant" preparations needs to be looked at. They are, it seems, prescribable "subject to satisfactory arrangements for price.

. . ." Apparently the authorities are not prepared to pay

more for "elegance." The term "elegant" in relation to pharmaceutical products is difficult to define, but can be taken to apply to other things besides agreeable appearance or flavour, though those qualities themselves may have value. It will be recalled that, when children's medicines first eame within the N.F., there was adverse criticism of the unpalatability of the infants' mixtures by comparison with proprietary preparations, and they had to be improved in the next edition. Applied to tablets, the term elegance would cover, among other things, speedy disintegration. In relation to ointments intended to be absorbed into the skin it would include the usc of vanishing-cream type bases that are both more pleasant to handle than greasy ointments and more effective in carrying the medicament into the tissues. The new bases came into medicine from cosmetics, via proprietary specialities, to find their way eventually into standard preparations. Are present tactics closing the door to similar improvements.

The term "elegant" may also be applied to attempts to present more effective formulations of established drugs. Not so long ago a calcium aspirin tablet appeared. "Quite unnecessary" appeared to be the attitude of the Ministry, "Ordinary aspirin will do all that is needed." Other soluble aspirin tablets came on the market, and eventually the soluble aspirin tablet was officially adopted.

It would, therefore, seem a mistake to belittle "elegant" preparations, which for the most part represent earnest attempts on the part of manufacturers to improve on standard medicines. The elegant preparation of yesterday is often the standard preparation of today.

The tendency of the official policy seems to be, on the one hand to restrict prescribing to standard preparations and to a small number of new drugs of outstanding value, and on the other to discourage manufacturers from seeking improved combinations or more elegant presentations. A new drug has to be an outstanding advance on existing therapy to gain admittance to the select company of prescribable drugs. Others that may be as good as or even a slight advance on standard drugs may find themselves in a "non-prescribable" category because their price has necessarily to be set high till they have established themselves in substantial production and demand.

If present policies continue to prevail the outlook for medicine and pharmacy is not hopeful. The Health Service will come to be regarded as a utility service giving only the cheaper grades of treatment. Pharmaceutical progress, which in recent years has been great, will be stifled, and with it the export trade will suffer.

Safeguards with Freedom

Is there an alternative? It is everybody's purpose to keep within reasonable bounds the high cost of the pharmaceutical service. Pharmacists know that excessive prescribing takes place to an extent unknown in National Health Insurance days, and that it takes many forms. Doctors now write about six prescriptions per patient per annum against about four under N.H.I. Some order mixtures in large quantities (Winchester quarts are not unknown), tablets several hundred at a time and cotton wool by the pound where 4 oz. would suffice. Expensive drugs are prescribed for conditions where their use is not indicated (for example, chloramphenicol for a common cold). And undoubtedly, though I have indicated many justifiable occasions for prescribing expensive proprietary preparations, many are ordered where standard preparations at less cost might be as good. All those forms of excessive prescribing are reflected in the doctors' prescribing averages, and to overtake them it is essential to have the prescribing data of individual doctors, as in N.H.I. days. That, in turn, dictates that the pricing of prescriptions should be reorganised on a proper basis, so as to yield the information and yield it promptly. Doctors whose prescribing averages are moderate should be left free to prescribe whatever drugs, standard or proprietary, their judgment indicates. Lists of comparative prices are helpful but the "black list" eategories are too widely being regarded by doctors as mandatory, with an implied threat of prosecution before the Local Medical Committee if even a few listed products are prescribed. It is a hopeful development that the British Medical Association is making representations on the issues raised. If the outcome is restoration of freedom to doctor and pharmaceutical manufacturer the National Health Service will be benefited. Provided that speedy restoration of the patient to health is the paramount consideration, it may even prove less costly to the community.

A Yardstick for Tax and Prescribing?

It is not generally appreciated that a great change has occurred in recent years in the functions of the B.P., B.P.C., and N.F. Up to the end of the 1939-45 war, the Pharmacopæia and Codex served solely as standards of reference for drugs and combinations of drugs that were widely used in medicine. There was no guarantee, expressed or implied, that the drugs or preparations described in the B.P. and B.P.C. were the best available for their several purposes. In fact (as pointed out above) those authoritative works were, on the one hand, not fully up-to-date, and on the other, retained a number of obsolescent medicines. If a preparation was widely used by the medical profession, it was felt that official standards should be laid down for it.

The N.F. was a document of more mixed character. Its primary purpose was to replace the numerous local formularies (good, bad and indifferent, expensive and cheap) that were in use up and down the country. The Formulary was therefore largely a compromise between up-to-date formulas and "old-time favourites." It had also a strong economy flavour, as it originated as a safeguard demanded by the chemist contractors when they had to accept the 1927 agreement (which made their monthly bills subject to discounting if the Drug Fund were not healthy enough to meet payment in full). The "old-time-favourite" element is being gradually weeded out in successive revisions, but the N.F. still contains evidence of its mixed origins, and advances at much the same pace as the B.P. and B.P.C.

Since the war the B.P., B.P.C., and N.F. have had thrust upon them functions quite other than their original purposes. They now have to serve as criteria for drugs that qualify for being or that are exempt from purchase tax "freely prescribable" on EC10 forms without suspicion of excessive prescribing.

The result is not altogether happy. When purchase tax was under further consideration a short time ago, comment was made on the absurdity of classing every preparation in the B.P., B.P.C., and N.F. (however obsolete and inferior some of them may be) as "essential" drugs, exempt from purchase tax; while many new and more effective preparations are subject to tax. Similarly it is anomalous, now, that the least effective official preparation should be "freely prescribable" while the prescribing of more effective proprietary preparations creates a prima facie presumption of excessive prescribing.

It is, in my view, undesirable that the B.P., B.P.C., and N.F. should be saddled with those extraneous functions. They should remain standards of reference.

So long as their function is only to define standards it is right that the approach to new material should be cautious and conservative. But in order to control prescribing a different approach is necessary, giving speed and enterprise in the recognition of new therapeutic advances. Can the Pharmacopæia Commission, the Codex Revision Committee, and the Joint Formulary Committee suitably combine such a function with their original purpose of defining standards? I doubt it. Equally I doubt whether the *Cohen Committee is suited to act as an Extra Pharmacopæia.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

Relationship Between

PHARMACIST AND ADMINISTRATOR

By J. W. HADGRAFT, PH.C., A.R.I.C.

HE duties of the hospital pharmacist have a dual character. First, he is called upon to accept the professional responsibilities of his calling, and in the second place he must administer his department as an integral part of the wider pattern of hospital administration.

The administrator, as chief executive officer of the governing body, is responsible for ensuring that the policy of the board or committee of management is carried out. He it is who must accept ultimate responsibility for that part of the pharmacist's work which is concerned with the translation of official policy into practice. Only the pharmacist, however, can accept the professional responsibilities arising from his training and knowledge. It follows that understanding between the pharmacist and the administrator of each other's responsibilities is essential for the efficient functioning of the pharmaceutical department of the hospital.

Finance

The administrator is responsible for financial control of the hospital. By periodic discussions, the pharmacist and administrator can plan future budgets and ensure (a) that the financial allocation for pharmaceutical purposes is adequate and (b) that it is spent so as to secure maximal benefit for the patient. The second consideration covers not only adequate funds for the purchase of drugs and dressings, but also adequate provision in the capital and maintenance expenditure for the proper development of the pharmaceutical department.

The advent of expensive medicaments such as the antibiotics has considerably inflated expenditure on drugs, and such preparations today account for a considerable percentage of the annual drug bill. By introducing methods of stock control, the pharmacist can co-operate with the administrator in keeping costs to a minimum, at the same time ensuring that economic considerations are not allowed to restrict the proper use of those valuable preparations. That in turn means close consultation between the pharmacist and the senior medical staff. In many hospitals the necessary consultation is secured by committees on which the pharmacist serves alongside representatives of the medical staff.

From a pharmaceutical standpoint the economic running of the hospital depends primarily on a harmonious relationship between the pharmacist, the administrator and the nursing and medical staffs. Business costing methods applied to hospitals may produce some interesting figures but they do not obviate the necessity for that relationship. In fact, it is doubtful whether business costing methods do give a clear picture, since many other essential factors are involved if a true assessment of the economy of hospital treatment is to be made. For example, the cost of an expensive form of treatment may be offset by the return of the patient to productive employment sooner than might otherwise be the case. Medical statistics on a much larger scale need to be accumulated before a final answer can be given to many questions of that sort. Even if a given treatment may prove to be uneconomic, humanitarian considerations may over-ride any question of cost. The application of business methods of costing to the pharmaceutical services within hospitals needs to be done with great care, both for the reasons given and because the actual cost, in terms of labour involved, may well be greater than the economies effected.

Pharmaceutical Departments

The size of the hospital is an important factor determining the scope of the pharmaceutical department, whose development must keep pace with the expanding activities of the hospital. That again calls for consultation between pharmacist and administrator. The pharmacist with a teasonably sized unit under his control must consider the needs of the hospital and decide upon the scope of activity of his department. If he has secured the active interest of the administrator he will find the task of bringing deficiencies before the committee of management easier.

There is little doubt that many preparations can be manufactured economically within the hospital. Economy, however, cannot be the only criterion on which the scope of the department should be determined. Research is an important feature all too frequently neglected. Hospital pharmacy can contribute to research both to advance the sciences on which pharmacy is based and to enable cooperation between pharmacist and doctor in the development of new methods of treatment. If hospital pharmacy is to attract and retain the services of the more highly trained pharmacists now coming from the schools of pharmacy, that aspect needs much more consideration in the future, It should further be possible in teaching hospitals to demonstrate practically to students the various methods of pharmaceutical production so that they have a proper understanding of the remedies they will later be called upon to prescribe.

Hospital Groups

The grouping together of hospitals in the National Health Service has advantages in enabling drugs and dressings to be centrally bought and pharmaceutical preparations centrally produced. The various hospital groups, however, differ considerably in their nature and in the geographical areas covered. Many of them are spread over such wide areas that transport difficulties prevent the full development of centralised production. In some groups, one hospital predominates in size; in others, several hospitals of equal size and status are grouped together. The co-ordination of the pharmaceutical services within such hospital groups is a problem that at present remains unsolved. There is little doubt, however, that the future development of hospital pharmacy depends upon a satisfactory outcome of the trend towards centralisation. Pharmaceutical production in Britain has passed out of the small-scale stage, and if the hospital pharmacist is to retain a place in actual production centralisation into larger units is an economic necessity.

The building-up of a central department must not be carried through at the expense of the pharmacists in the smaller hospitals within a group. Nothing should be done to undermine the status of the pharmacist within his own hospital, in which he should have full professional control. There should, too, be adequate consultation between all the chief pharmacists within a group to ensure the orderly. uniform and harmonious development of the pharmaceutical services.

SURGERY'S HOPE.—Sir Cecil Wakeley foretold at a banquet of the British Pharmaceutical Conference that continued advances in pharmaceutical remedies would ultimately oust surgery altogether. Surgeons hope, however, for a renewed public demand for their skill as soon as it actually becomes a drug on the market.—Punch.

THE MARKETS IN 1953

Many Crude Drugs, Essential Oils and a few Chemicals end the Year in a strong Position after a weak Beginning

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

THE downward trend in the prices of PHARMACEUTICAL and FINE CHEMICALS which was predominant during 1952 continued during the opening months of 1953. Gradually, however, a more stable position was reached, especially in the latter half of the year, when relatively few changes occurred (none of major significance). Competition, especially from the Continent, was keen in both home and overseas mar-Perhaps it was on account of their costly nature that ALKALOIDS and their salts became one of the chief targets for that competition. Over the year Atropine sulphate fell from 47s. 9d. to 26s. 6d. per oz. Homatro-Pine, Ephedrine, Papaverine, Theo-BROMINE and THEOPHYLLINE were also severely cut. As the world supplies of SANTONIN became more plentiful the makers were able to lower their prices, the kilo rate being reduced in February by £11 10s. and in March by £15. Despite increased costs of raw materials EMETINE HYDROCHLOR-IDE, and CAFFEINE with its salts, were reduced during the year. BISMUTH CARBONATE lost only 1s. per lb.—in contrast to 1952 when its value depreciated by 10s.

CHEMICAL		December 1952	December 1953
	Per	s. d.	s. d.
Aspirin	lb.	4 9	4 6
Atropine sulphate	oz.	47 9 24 5	26 6
Bismuth carbonate	lb.	24 5	23 5
Boric acid	ton	1710 0	1690 0
Caffeine citrate	lb.	15 0	11 6
Calcium lactate	lb.	2 I0½	2 8
Citric acid	cwt.	213 0	205 0
Codeine phosphate	oz.	4 i 4	44 9
Homatropine	ì	1	
hydrochloride	oz.	75 0	42 0
Potassium bromide	16.	2 8	2 8
Tartaric acid	cwt.	230 0	210 0
Theobromine			
alkaloid	lb.	25 0	17 6
Theophylline			
alkaloid	lb.	24 0	18 0
Zinc oxide	cwt.	151 0	I14 0
Miscellaneous	Cwt.	151 0	114 0
Methylated spirit			
	gall.	6 114	5 113
industrial B.P	cwt.	299 0	299 0
Glycerin	CWI.	299 0	299 0

In July, new schedules for OPIATES were circulated, the effect of which was to increase the prices of small quantities by amounts varying between 2s. 9d. and 4s. 3d. per oz. The minimum price existing previously for 5-oz. lots became operative for a minimum of 8 oz. Values of domestic CREAM OF TARTAR and CITRIC and TAR-TARIC ACIDS were forced down by Continental offerings. Citric acid, having dropped 28s, per cwt. in a fortnight, recovered 20s, shortly afterwards, at which level it has remained now for ten months. As in 1952, perhaps the most unstable commodity so far as price was concerned was ZINC OXIDE. By mid-April it had lost a total of £37 per ton in the course of six reductions, and in September it was reduced a further £3. From that time onwards, however, zinc metal began to recover so much so that the oxide

manufacturers were compelled advance their prices by £3 per ton in early November.

An important reduction in the price of Alcohols took effect on April 1. ETHYL ALCOHOL was reduced by 1s. per proof gall., industrial methylated and mineralised methylated by a similar amount. All grades of ACETIC ACID were reduced on March 30 by varying amounts according to quantity. Many solvents also came down about that time and ACETIC ANHYDRIDE was cut by £12 pcr ton. As a result of Japanese competition, a substantial reduction in the price of Chilean CRUDE IODINE took place in June. IODIDES and iodine preparations were subsequently lowered. MERCURIALS were reduced about mid-September when the price of MERCURY became much easier.

Increased production of Penicillin throughout the world brought a surplus for export in many countries. At home, with more than sufficient to meet medicinal requirements, manufacturers were able (after necessary legislation was passed) to switch much of their excess material to products used in feeding to poultry and pigs.
With high productivity thus maintained manufacturers were able to make price reductions in January and August. STREPTOMYCIN was reduced also on the same occasions.

Crude Drugs

Business in most CRUDE DRUGS during the year was exceedingly quiet with buyers generally content to cover only their immediate requirements. What little buying there was for stock piling appeared to come from the Continent. The general lack of interest on the part of the buyers was re-flected in merchants' not taking up offers from origin and, as the year progressed, it had the effect of making many commodities extremely scarce on the spot. Inevitably those conditions were felt in the growing areas, where collectors either did not encourage local labour to collect the crops or the workers were able to get more re-munerative work elsewhere. Shortages in certain commodities, therefore, became more acute during the closing months of the year, resulting in about 50 per cent. of the crude drugs regularly quoted in the Trade Report showing an improvement in value over those ruling a year ago.

As supplies of CLOVES and PAPAIN increased—largely stimulated by the high prices paid in 1952—their values became gradually easier. In December, cloves were around 5s. per lb. (the price ruling two years ago) against 11s. 3d. in 1952. Interest in Chinese MENTHOL was particularly dull, and its value fell from 58s, 6d, to around 33s. per lb. CAMPHOR remained steady at around 3s. 6d. per lb. throughout the year until the end of October, when stocks at origin were suddenly snapped up and shippers were unable

to offer further deliverics before February/March 1954. A similar position occurred in the market for light-amber Honey when a large order placed by Germany during November cleared all Australian stocks. guese Ergor, the most sensitive of commodities to inquiry, stood at around 15s., c.i.f., at the beginning of August. Then Switzerland was reported to have bought a substantial quantity of the new crop, together with most of the carry-over from the previous year, and the shipment price rose immediately and reached 24s, in a few weeks. It was soon obvious that there was no interest in ergot at that price, despite considerable pressure by origin to sell, and gradually its value slipped back to finish the year at around 14s. The most firm commodity of all was undoubtedly IPECACUANIA. There was an unexpected demand for it around Whitsuntide when all spot supplies were cleared, and from then onwards any parcels of Colombian and Nicaraguan arriving in the country were soon taken up. Not until mid-December was there any easing in the price at origin. Botanicals of United States origin held their values consistently in the face of reputed shortages in the growing areas. Supplies of SLIPPERY ELM, COCILLANA, WITCH HAZEL LEAVES and LOBELIA HERB, etc., were all difficult to obtain in quantity during the last quarter of the year, and Cas-CARA SAGRADA was a firm market throughout the year. In pharmaceutical Gums, Tragacanth lost a little ground, but ACACIA made some headway in December, when all the oldfirmly pending the arrival of new-crop supplies. In WAXES, prime yellow CARNAUBA dropped £6 per cwt. on the

CRUDE DRUG	j	December 1952	December 1953	
	Per.	s. d.	s. d.	
Aloes, Cape	cwt.	157 6	170 0*	
Balsam tolu	lb.	21 6	19 6	
	lb.	2 0		
Buchu Camphor B.P	lb.	3 5	2 3* 5 0*	
Cascara sagrada	cwt.	310 0	285 0	
Cloves, Zanzibar	l lb.	11 3	5 0	
Cochineal, black	lb.	9 0	9 6*	
Ergot, Portuguere	10.	, ,	, ,	
(c.i.f.)	lb.	14 6	14 0	
Gentian, French	cwt.	110 0	100 0	
Ginger, African	cwt.	95 0	90 0	
Jamaican No. 3	cwt.	120 0	115 0	
Gum acacia	cwt.	95 0	105 0	
1 pecacuanha	CWI.	/5 0	105 0	
Colombian	lb.	41 0	51 0	
Nicaraguan	lb.	44 0	55 0	
Menthol, Chinese	lb.	58 6	33 9	
Mercury	flask	1420 0	1235 0	
Sarsaparilla		2 5	2 9	
SEEDS				
Anise	cwt.	147 6	170 0	
Caraway	cwt.	92 6	97 6	
Coriander	cwt.	37 6	55 0	
Dill	cwt.	80 0	85 0	
Senega	lb.	14 6	15 0	
Shellac F.O.T.N	cwt.	167 6	280 0	
Tragacanth No. 1	cwt.	2600 0	2100 0	
WAXES	C III C	2000 0	2100	
Bees.				
Dar-es-Salaam	cwt.	425 0	420 0	
Carnauba.			0	
prime yellow	cwt.	1220 0	I100 0	
			1	

Prices include duty where applicable.

year, but BEESWAX was virtually unchanged. Most Aromatic seeds ended the year on a firm tone, and SHELLAC (always an attraction for the speculator) climbed steadily, finishing the year at 280s. per cwt. against 167s. 6d. in December 1952 for the F.O.T.N. variety.

Essential Oils

Trading conditions in ESSENTIAL OILS were extremely quiet. Importers were understandably reluctant to bring in oils when the market was so depressed, and whilst many oils were subject to "global" quotas, many did not take up the full value of their quotas. Yet despite the apparent inactivity the values of many oils had a firm tendency, particularly during the last quarter of the year. A sharp advance in CITRONELLA was attributed to United States interest in the Formosan oil, Ccylon and Java moving up in sympathy.

ESSENTIAL OIL		December 1952	December 1953	
Anise Bergamot Clove, Madagascar leaf Citronella, Ceylon Eucalyptus, 70-75 %		Per lb. s. d. 7 9 100 0 12 9 3 6 5 0	Per lb. s. d. 7 10½ 82 6 12 0 3 9 5 0	
Peppermint, Chinese	•••	35 6	21 6	
Lemongrass, E.l Patchouli, Penang		53 0 6 9 50 0	52 0 8 0 57 6	
Vetivert, Bourbon		125 0	107 6	

At the end of November Lemongrass also began to firm up considerably, and in the course of three weeks had risen from 6s. 9d. to 8s. per lb. With the end of fighting in Korea there was much speculation about the quantities of MENTHOL and essential oils that the Chinese would unload on an already depressed market. The oils from that country were, in fact, the only ones to depreciate substantially on the year.
Peppermint (Arvensis) dropped from 35s. 6d. to 21s Anise was similarly placed right up to December when, however, there was some improvement.

The restrictions imposed on essential oils two years previously were abandoned in mid-November, but there was no relaxation for dollar-area oils.

TRADE REPORT

LONDON: DECEMBER 30, 1953. With the Christmas holidays restricting the number of trading days, and inquiry at its usual low level, prices of most commodities in all markets were not fully tested during the week. AROMATIC SEEDS, CARAWAY was easier and FENUGREEK firmer on the spot, while CORIANDER was dearer for ship-Portuguese Ergot was offered ment. for shipment at 14s. per lb., c.i.f. (down 1s. 6d.). There is no whole QUILLAIA bark now on the spot. Some holders of Anatolian Liquorice root were asking 5s. per cwt. more for spot material.

Private trading in magnesium is restored from January 1. The Ministry of Food announced new prices (mostly higher) for refined and unrefined oils sold to primary wholesalers and large trade users from Dccember 27, 1953. In Essential Oils, Bourbon Vetivert was lower by 5s. per lb.

UNITED STATES DRUG AND CHEMICAL REPORT

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 29: The normal seasonal falling off in interest in HEAVY CHEMICALS on the U.S. market during the past week brought no changes in prices, except for reductions in TIN and ANTIMONY derivatives following cuts in the metals. Industrial ALCOHOL was reported to have been taken up in steady volume and GLY-CERIN continued to move regularly.

Trading volume has been only modrate in Botanical Drugs. Price changes affected sweet Orange Peel at 15:75 cents (up 1:75 cents) and bitter orange peel at 15 cents (up 2 cents); Indian Rhubarb, whole, 30 cents (down 2 cents); Rrazilian Mentucles (down 2 cents); Brazilian MENTHOL at \$4.90 (down 10 cents) with Japanese menthol firmer at \$8.00 (up 40 cents). Increased firmness in GUM ACACIA brought the amber sorts up to 15 cents per lb. (up $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents).

Price increases among ESSENTIAL OILS involved Floridan ORANGE at 73 cents (up 5 cents); Caraway at \$2.80 (45 cents) and LEMONGRASS at \$1:25 (5 cents). Price reductions were noted for East Indian NUTMEG at \$3.25 (down 25 cents) with West Indian at \$2.70 (20 cents); sweet FENNEL, \$2.30 (30 cents); CLOVE, \$5.75 (25 cents); natural SASSAFRAS, \$1.70 (5 cents); CHENOPO-DIUM, at \$4.60 (90 cents) and Nigerian GERANIUM, \$8.35 (40 cents),

WORLD TRADE

Italian Mercury Exports. - Italian mercury exports in the first ten months of 1953 amounted to 1,256 tons, against 816 tons in the comparable period a year earlier.

Pakistan Imports.—The list of goods for which import licences will be granted has been increased to 287 under the Pakistan import licensing policy for the period January-June 1954. The additional items include tooth-brushes, tooth-pastes, face creams, talcum and face powders and cosmetics, razors and razor blades.

Swiss Chemical Exports. — Swiss exports of chemicals during the first eleven months of 1953 were worth 621.3 million Swiss francs (against F.538.9 millions in the comparable period of 1952). Particularly large increases were reported in exports of pharmaceutical products (from 264·3 million to 291·5 million francs). Exports of perfumes rose to 28·4 million francs from 26·7 millions.

German Antibiotic Firm in France. —A new company to manufacture and sell in France and French overseas territories antibiotics produced by the Farbwerke Hoechst A.G. of Frankfurt, Germany, is reported to have been set up in Paris. The new firm (Union Chimique Continentale) has capital fixed at 83,300,000 francs divided into 8,330 shares of 10,000 francs, 3,310 of which have been handed over to the Farbwerke Hoechst in payment for patent rights.

Anglo-German Trade Talks. — Delegations representing the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany have completed discussions on trade arrangements for the year 1954.

The trade still covered by bilateral quotas is small on both sides in relation to the total trade in both directions but within that limited field the delegations were able to agree quotas that should provide for a useful increase in trade, Increased quotas have been arranged, among which chemi-cals feature in both directions. The discussions provided an opportunity for a review of invisible transactions. The Board of Trade state that some of the remaining difficulties in this field were removed and there is good hope of further progress being made in the near future.

ZANZIBAR CLOVES

THE market review of the Clove Growers Association of Zanzibar for the quarter ended September 30 (the first part of the seasonal year 1953-54) records that supplies have totalled 9,075,327 lb. of which 8,258,126 lb. was the produce of Pemba.

The crop figures are compared with those of the previous season in the

following table:-

Month	$\frac{1953/54}{1b}$	1952/53 lb.
July August September unregistered	499,353 2,148,681 5,983,879	447,460 623,630 501,622
	9,075,327	1,572,712

Average prices for fair quality cloves in the open market during the period as compared with those for the same period in 1952 were as follows:—

Month	Average per 100 lb.			
Wionth	1953	1952		
	Shs. Cts.	Shs. Cts.		
July	444 05	675 03		
August	364 84	721 04		
September	341 12	817 98		

Exports to India and Indonesia together took nearly 60 per cent, of the total shipments; those to the United Kingdom were 7 47 per cent. of the total. Clove stem oil totalling 25,524 lb. was shipped during the quarter; of that amount the U.K. took 16,564 lb. and the U.S., 8,960 lb.

N.H.S. ESTIMATES 1954-55

BRIGHTON. — Total cost, £477,000 (against £482,000 in 1953-54); pharmaceutical services, £160,000 £165,000 in the present year).

MERIONETH.—Total cost pharmaceutical services £69,935. 1953-54 the estimate for pharmaceutical services was £56,680.

DENBIGH AND FLINT.—Total cost £934,843, a decrease of £47,000. Pharmaccutical services is expected to cost £18,000 less than in 1953-54.

BIRKENHEAD.—Total, £472,065 compared with an estimate for the current year of £412,490. Pharmaceutical services will cost £187,240 against £136,390 in the previous year.

SOUTHPORT.—Total cost £280,900, a reduction of £13,600 on the estimates for the year. Pharmaceutical services in 1954-55 will cost £90,400 against £109,300 for 1953-54.

STATUS AND EDUCATION OF PHARMACISTS

Third Annual Conference of Mid-Southern Region

A CONFERENCE of the Bournemouth, Portsmouth and Southampton branches of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in Southampton on November 18, 1953. Students from Portsmouth Technical College were also present. Mr. H. N. Griffiths presided.

Too Many Pharmacists?

Opening the discussion on the subject "What Can We Do to Improve The Status of The Pharmacist Now," MR. J. K. B. CALLOW, Bournemouth, said that he would show that there was nothing that could be done now. Defining pharmacists as "those engaged in the art or trade of compounding medicines," he described that as the "pure substance" and spoke of "adulteration" with cosmetics, photographic goods, etc. In raising the status of crude products the first thing to do was to purify them, Cosmetics and photographic goods should be thrown out. More than that, if the profession believed in pharmacy for the pharmacist, it should uphold medicine for the medical practitioner, and cease to take part in the recommendation of medicines. But pharmacists were not prepared to do that now because they would lose 50 per cent. of their turnover and with almost the same overheads, would soon be bankrupt. retailer he believed that only half his time was taken up with pharmacy as defined. Hence there were twice as many pharmacists as required and the intake should be limited. But retailers found qualified assistance apparently scarce and they could not afford to pay more for it than at present, so that "concentration" was out. If the number of pharmacists was reduced, the next step was obviously to provide the right number of pharmacies, a far less number than there were now. But the Bournemouth, Portsmouth and Southampton Branches' limitation of pharmacie motion on pharmacies was not accepted at the Branch Representaves' Meeting in May, 1952, crystallisation was out as well.

MR. DENNIS SMITH, Bournemouth, speaking on the same subject said that the problems of pharmacists in all branches of pharmacy were basically the same. Many of their difficulties, including inadequate remuneration, arose from their insufficiently high status. Remuneration depended upon status and not status upon remuneration.

A publicity drive should be initiated to inform the public of the standards to which pharmacists were trained. Individuals could play an important part by letters to the press on suitable occasions. Publicity alone was not enough. It behoved every pharmacist to convince those with whom he came into contact that he really did know his job. The practice of pharmacy was changing and manipulative skill was not required to the same extent as formerly. It was the duty of each pharmacist to show that he was something much more than a mere filler.

up-of-bottles and a counter-of-tablets. The pharmacist was tending to become more of an adviser upon therapeutics and he should take pains to keep abreast of new developments in that field even though time for reading technical journals was limited. The doctor was looking to the pharmacist for advice to a greater extent than before and that should be encouraged. Finally, pharmacists should, by their personal conduct, drive home the fact that they were members of a respected profession. The Society's code of ethics set a standard which could easily be adhered to by any of its members. In dealings with the public and with other professions it was possible to be courteous without being obsequious.

MR. R. THURSBY, Southampton, said that a pharmacist must make dispensing represent not less than half his turnover before he could consider himself a professional man, MR. C. H. PARR, Bournemouth, suggested limitation of pharmacies. Those interested in retail could run drug stores. The interests of the patients came before remuneration. MR. E. MATTHEWS, Portsmouth, said that pharmacist's scope should be extended to include trade in "hazardous" materials. The pharmacist's scientific attainments should be stressed to doctors. MR. E. S. Bonnar, Southampton, said that pharmacy was disunited. The status of the pharmacist was dependent upon his attitude to authority: let pharmacy speak with one voice not six.

The next subject for discussion was "Apprenticeship and the Educational Policy of the Society" and the first speaker was Mr. J. Swan, Southampton, who said that private pharmacists should take more apprentices. By far the greatest number of pharmacists were employed in retail but the Society's educational policy tended to divert students to hospital and manufacturing work, The one-year postgraduate apprenticeship was no use to retail pharmacy. In the old days learning the calling in shops produced craftsmen and pharmacists commanding social and professional status hard to equal today. He deplored the long period when pharmacists had had no chance to make any reasonable proportion of their livelihood from the work for which they were qualified. The National Health Service had given them a better standing than for many years but conditions could change again strictly through a political measure.

Theoretically Qualified

MR. W. G. HUTCHESON said that a man could now qualify direct from school via the University without seeing, much less working, behind the counter of a retail pharmacy. He could spend his one year's practical training working in any of the other spheres of pharmacy — wholesale, manufacturing or hospital—and was then free to decide where to practise.

More pharmacists were required in retail than in other spheres, yet where were the pharmacists that were needed for the present number of shops," to get their training? It was said that those available were perfectly capable of running retail pharmacies, but in fairness to them—and to their pockets—were they? What experience had most of them had? Was a period of one year as an assistant sufficient? A theoreticallyqualified man would find that he had got to earn his living in retail pharmacy and that outlook was very different from what it was in the practical dispensary at the University. A real apprenticeship taken prior to the final course of study would overcome Such an apprenticeship was necessary for most and it would not harm the rest. If the policy of the Society tended to produce non-retail pharmacists, what would be the result in ten or the state of the in ten or twenty years' time: technicians imposed upon the profession by force of circumstances and working in a form of health centre under the supervision (so-called) of a pharma-If so, what would become of the old traditions of the retail pharmacist, so honoured in Britain, and always ready to help and advise the public and keep "open shop." public and keep "open shop." Britain now had State medicine, but with the personal service of the pharmacist. Would that be lost? have Retail pharmacy must have its entrants and that could only be arranged by making it compulsory that a real apprenticeship be undertaken before commencing the final course of study.

An Anomaly

MR. J. C. BLOOMFIELD, Portsmouth, said that to have a two year pregraduate and a one year postgraduate apprenticeship was an anomaly. The private pharmacist would not take apprentices because of the restrictions and requirements of the Society. The same measure of control should be extended to the postgraduate apprenticeship. Mr. H. Francis, Bournemouth, said that lecture time was too valuable to spend on teaching basic processes which should be learned during apprenticeship. Mr. Norris (a student) said that pregraduate apprenticeship was too expensive. Bigger grants should be made to students.

MR. E. MATTHEWS, Portsmouth, proposed the motion:—

In view of the changing regulations made by the Universities for their Pharmaceutical Degrees it is felt their graduates should in future be required to pass the Society's examination in Dispensing as well as Forensic Pharmacy before being admitted to the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists.

The speaker said that once a graduate was registered as a Pharmaceutical Chemist he could open a pharmacy. Therefore the examination should test utility not potentiality. Since 1952 there had been wide disparity between

university and the Society's examinations. For example the degree student had only four preparations tions. against the Ph.C. student's five in a dispensing examination. After their first year, degree students need not take dispensing and as the postgraduate apprenticeship could be taken in a teaching or manufacturing establishment the student need do no dispensing for two years and could then become a registered pharmacist.

Seconding the motion, Mr. J. C. BLOOMFIELD, Portsmouth, said that he wanted to emphasise the lack of practical dispensing experience which some pharmacist graduates possessed at the time of their registration. affected no branch of the profession more than the retail section, and he was certain that all retail proprietors would view with concern the fact that it was now possible for a candidate to be registered by the Society and yet have carried out no dispensing for two years. The matter of graduate training and registration was, of course closely bound up with the problem of apprenticeship. Why did he advocate the examination in dispensing prior to registration, for pharmacy graduates? Dispensing was the primary embodiment of all the pharmacist's work, and it was upon it that he was judged by others. Dispensing was a fundamental science to the profession, and the Pharmaceutical Society as the legal body responsible for the registration of pharmacists should not concede its examination to any other outside organisation. Other bodies of University status might train and examine students, with the Society merely becoming the registering authority. was fraught with great danger, particularly since it could be used as an argument by the unqualified dispenser, and if for that reason only, it should be strongly resisted.

If only one incompetent candidate were registered as a pharmacist as a result of the present regulations, then the regulations must be changed.

MR. COWAN, Portsmouth, moved an amendment that the words "and apprenticeship be waived for such graduates" should be added to the motion. If the ability of a graduate to dispense was established by an to dispense was established by an examination, he said, then there was no need for an apprenticeship. There was no seconder and the amendment was lost by default. Mr. Garland, Bournemouth, moved an amendment that no examination at all should be necessary for the B.Pharm to qualify as a Ph.C. He said that an examinadispensing was not a true criterion of ability to dispense. The question of four or five preparations in an examination was immaterial. Forensic pharmacy was included in the B.Pharm. course and there was no

need of any examination.

MR. C. H. PARR, Bournemouth, seconding, said that utility could not be proved by examination. NORRIS, Portsmouth, said that if an examination was necessary because of a two-year break in dispensing experience then all pharmacists should have an examination after their period of military service. Mr. Thorpe, Portsmouth, said that there was no essen-

tial difference between the two examinations. No examination was a test of dispensing ability: incompetence was just as likely from a Ph.C. as from a B.Pharm. There was no from a B.Pharm. There was no obligation on the Society to accept any University degree for purposes of registration. The amendment was lost

TRADE MARKS

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 16

For medicated toilet paper (5) HYDREX, 723,181, by John Diekinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

For medical hormone preparations (5)
SYNGESTERONE, 723,385, by Pharmaceutical Products Co., Inc., Hato Rey, Puerto

Rieo.

For medical and surgical bandages (5) TUBITON, 723,544, by Seton Products, Ltd., Halifax.

For non-medicated toilet paper (16) FLIM, B723,426, by Blake, Courtney & Partners, Ltd., London, W,1.

From the "Trade Murks Journal," December 23

For industrial chemicals (1) SERIKOSOL, SULFIGRAN, 718,348-49, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen. Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen,

For preparations for the hair (3) CHRYSOCOME, B722,572, by J. B. Green &

Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh. For depilatory preparations (3)

NAIR, 723,577, by Carter Products, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5) or pharmaceutical preparations (5)
NEOSONE, 715,693, by Upjohn of England,
Ltd., London, E.C.2. COMBISTREP, 721,369,
by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York,
U.S.A. BECANTYL, 721,691, by Société
Belge de l'Azote et des Produits Chimiques
du Marly, S.A., Liege, Belgium. MANLION,
723,091, by Maurice Henstock, Nottingham.
INDEMA, SIOPEL, 723,611-13, by Imperial
Chemical (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., London, Chemical (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., London, S.W.I. PASTRAZID, 723,992, by the Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., Liverpool. ULTRACORTEN, 724,226, by Ciba, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For all goods (5) MERCARDAC, MERPARAN, 723,637-38, by Parke, Davis & Co., Miehigan, U.S.A. MILTHEREX, 723,834, by Milton Antiseptie, Ltd., London, N.7.

For non-medicated toilet preparations (3) NINOL, 721,496, by Marchon Products, Ltd., London, W.I. STIRRUP CUP, 721,534, by Lentherie, Ltd., London, W.I. KEG, 723,125, by J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., Amersham, Bucks. MATELOT, 723,413, by the Flavian Trading Co., Ltd., London, W.1. WHITE FIRE, 723,866, by J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd., London, W.1.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, January 4

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, the public library, Beckenham, at 8 p.m. Members' symposium and consideration of resolutions for Branch Representatives' meeting.

Tuesday, January 5

NORWICH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, assembly house, Theatre Street, Norwieh, at 7.15 for 7.45 p.m. Medical night, Dr. G. R. Boyes (medical information department. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) on "The Newer Insulins" (illustrated with films and slides).

READINO BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, BERKSHIRE BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, board room, Thorn Street, Reading, at 7,45 p.m. Mr. J. McClenahan on "The Drug Testing Scheme."

SOUTH-EAST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, New Cross Inn, 323 New Cross Road,

by forty-one votes to forty-two.

MR. FRANCIS, Bournemouth, said that the Charter of the Pharmaceutical Society required it to examine students. Was the Society, therefore, able to accept other standards of examination?

The original motion was lost by thirty-seven votes to forty-two.

London, S.E.14, at 8 p.m. Mr, W. F. Wilkinson (secretary, London Pharmaceutical Committee) on "The N.H.S. Testing Scheme."

Wednesday, January 6

FINCHLEY DIVISION, NORTH LONDON PHARMACEU-TICAL ASSOCIATION, conservative hall, 275 Ballards Lane, London, N.12, at 8 p.m. New Year party. Ticket (price 3s. 6d.) from Mr. J. C. Bolton, 32 High Road, East Finchley, London, N.2.

SLOUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Methodist Hall, High Street, Slough, at 4 p.m. Children's New Year party.

SOUTH-WEST LONGON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION and Branch, Ardington rooms, Clapham Junetion, London, S.W.11, at 6 for 6.30 p.m. Dinner and New Year party.

Thursday, January 7

BEDFOROSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sun Hotel, Hitchin, at 7,30 p.m., Mr. E. A. Broeklehurst (vice-president of the Society) on "The Future of Pharmaey."

Friday, January 8

EXETER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, assembly rooms, South Street, Exeter, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. W. R. Roberts (chief inspector to the Society) on "A Commentary on Poisons Law."

HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, Imperial Hotel, Hull, at 8 p.m. Sir Hugh Linstead (a sceretary of the Society) on "Current Affairs."

Advance Information

LONOON PHARMACY RAMBLERS are walking eleven miles via Leith Hill summit and Jayes Park, Surrey, on January 10.

PRICE CHANGES

=Advanced; R=Reduced; I.R.P.=Inclusive ail Pricc; *=Tax 25 per cent; †=Tax 75 Retail Price: per cent.

CIRA LABO	RATORIES, LTD.	(from	Januar	y 1)	
	hydrochloride		1.R.	Р.	
	5 gm.		17		
	base 5 gm.		17	0 21	
	base 100 gm.		330	0 A	

THE DISTILLERS CO. (BIOCHEMICALS), THE DISTILLERS
LTD. (from January 4)
Distafeed vitamin B₁₂
1 lb. 6 10½ A supplement

63 4 A 308 4 A DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & (from January 1) Do Baumol soan* CO., LTD. Doz.

1 3 A Baumol soap WILLIAM FREEMAN & CO., LTD.
Suba Seal bathing cap

GENATOSAN, LTD. (from January 1) 2 4 A 4 4½ A Fissan suppositories* 6 16 0 12 30 0

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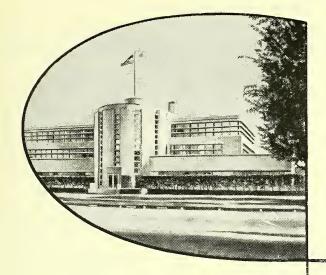
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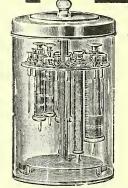
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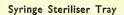
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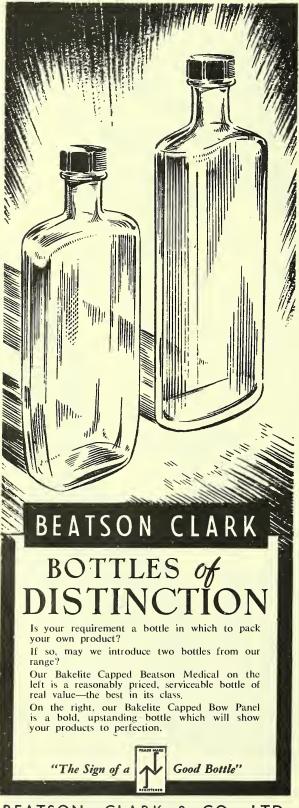
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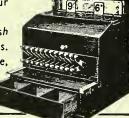
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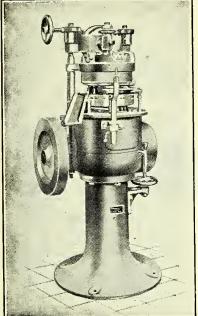
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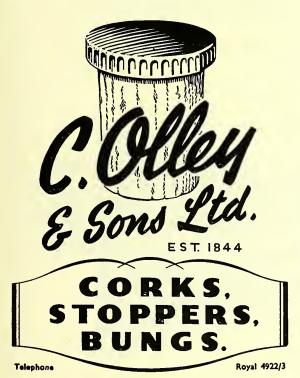
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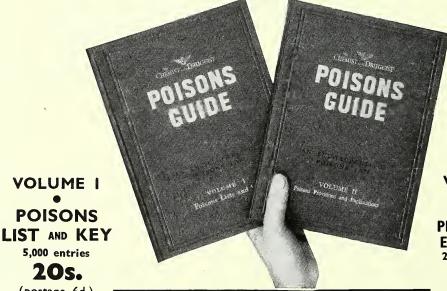
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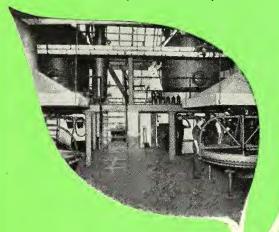


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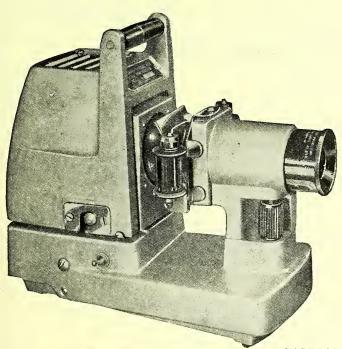
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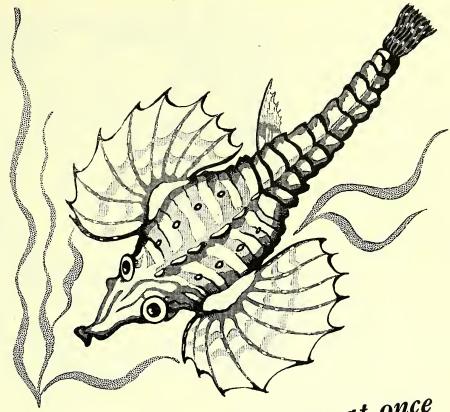
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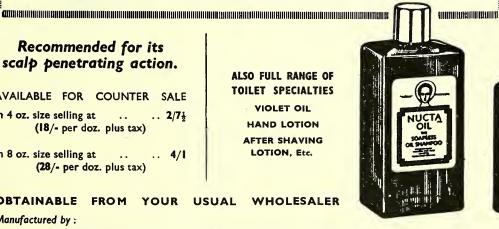
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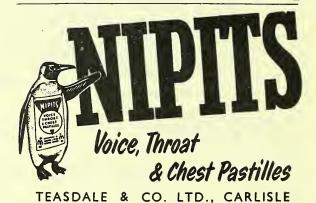
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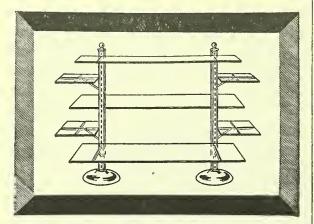
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4. Candidates should communicate with The Registrar, South African Pharmacy Board, P.O. Box 96, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa, to ascertain whether their Pharmaceutical qualifications are acceptable in this country.

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(a) Appointments will be on contract for 5 years in the case of citizens of a Commonwealth country or the Republic of Ireland and 6 years in the case of citizens of European countries other than the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

(b) Transport expenses (third class by rail overseas and cabin class steamship fare and first class by rail in the Union) necessarily incurred by the successful applicants from place of residence to the place of assumption of duty in South Africa, will be defrayed by the Administration provided that, if the contract is broken within one year of the date of assumption of duty the persons appointed must refund to the Administration the full amount paid in respect of transport expenses and if the contract is broken within 5 years of the date of assumption of duty in the case of Commonwealth citizens and 6 years in the case of citizens of another European country, the persons appointed shall refund to the Administration the pro rata share of the full amount above referred to in respect of the unexpired period.

(c) The persons so appointed will be offered permanent appointment during the term of contract but not earlier than three years from the date of assumption of duty or with effect from the conclusion of the contract, provided they have passed an examination in Afrikaans as second language which examination shall not be lower than the standard required for the Junior Certificate Examination of the Department of Education of this Province and

6. Application must be made on the prescribed form, Staff 23, which is obtainable from the Staff Clerk, Room 102, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

7. The completed application forms must be addressed to the Director of Hospital Services, P.O. Box 2060, Cape Town, South Africa, and must reach him not later than 19th February, 1954,

8. Candidates must state the earliest date on which they can assume duty. C 6338

which they can assume duty. C 6338

LINCOLN NO. 1 HOSPITAL

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

SENIOR PHARMACIST OR PHARMACIST
Applications are invited for the post of Senior
Pharmacist or Pharmacist at the Lincoln
County Hospital (Category III). This hospital
is the centre for all the pharmaceutical work
of the Group, which includes eleven other
units and a good general experience can be
gained here. The salary and conditions of
service will be in accordance with the Whitley
Council decisions.
Applications, stating age, qualifications and
experience together with names for reference
should be forwarded to the undersigned as
soon as possible.

R. W. HOWICK,

R. W. HOWICK, Group Secretary.

County Hospital, Lincoln.

UNITED SHEFFIELD HOSPITALS JESSOP HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

JESSOP HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN Applications are invited for the appointment of Assistant in Dispensing (Female). Certificate of the Society of Apothecaries is essential. Salary £335 p.a. at age 22—maximum £430 p.a. Residence can be provided within the hospital if required. Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications, together with the names of two referees should be made to the Superintendent, Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, 3. C 6345

WEST MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL (Category V) (SOUTH-WEST MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE)

Pharmacist required. Salary scale £450 x £25 to £575 plus London Weighting. Higher qualification allowance £25 per annum. Whitley conditions applicable. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience with names of two referees to Chief Pharmacist, West Middlesex Hospital, Isleworth, Middlesex. C 6344

SITUATIONS OPEN

8/6 for 36 words (min.) then 3d. per word. Box 2/-

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour or a Scheduled Employment Agency if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 inclusive or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive unless he or she, or the employment, is excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

RETAIL (HOME)

BOURNEMOUTH. Qualified chemist as manager. Private and National Health dispensing. Write, stating experience, qualifications, and references. Box C 4740.

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Applications are invited by Manufacturing Chemists of highest standing from gentlemen with a good retail pharmaceutical background and resident on the territory for West of England comprising Glos, Wilts, Herefords, and parts of adjacent counties. Duties involve the cultivation of the wholesale and retail trade as well as a limited amount of professional propaganda. Remuneration by salary and expenses, a car being provided. Apply to Sales Director giving age and full particulars of experience to date. Box C 6336.

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C 4720 BIRMINGHAM. Oualified assistant required required. Phone: Burgh Heath 720 (after hours, Burgh Heath 2024).

C 4720 BIRMINGHAM. Qualified assistant required for high-class dispensing business, Unique experience, Saturday closing, Philip Harris, 144 Edmund Street, Birmingham.

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C 6341

LADY ASSISTANT REQUIRED mainly for High Holborn, W.C.I, or telephone Mr. Milner, Holborn 7379, with a view to an appointment. C 6341 LADY ASSISTANT REQUIRED mainly for counter work in high-class pharmacy, Apothecaries' Hall Certificate or apprenticeship preferred. Apply with full particulars to J. W. Quibell, Ltd., 885 Finchley Road, Golders Green, N.W.II. Speedwell 0068/9. C 4730 MANAGER REQUIRED for new pharmacy to be opened in the New Year, Three bedroomed maisonette over the premises available, The position is permanent and offers excellent developing prospects. Good commencing salary with superannuation benefits. Locum Pharmacist is also required for continued employment from January to October with prospects of permanency, Apply, giving full particulars:—The Staff Manager, Royal Arsenal Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., 71 Powis St., Woolwich, S.E.IS. The Statt Manager, Noya, 1820.

Chemists, Ltd., 71 Powis St., Woolwich, S.E.18. C 6328

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UNQUALIFIED male assistant required for North-east London pharmacy.

Salary Energy and Salary Elo per week, Apply, Land, 448 Kingsland Road, Dalston, E.8, Phone Clissold 9500.

LOCUMS WANTED

LOCUM PHARMACISTS required for London and Suburban areas, long or short periods January-October 1954. Permanency at conclusion of tour if required. Salary and expenses basis. H. Warburton, M.P.S., Chief Pharmacist, Grange Road, Leyton, E.10. Leytonstone 5671. C 4737

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ABBOTT LABORATORIES, LTD., have two ABBOTT LABORATORIES, LTD., have two vacances abroad for medical representatives. Candidates should be single and aged between 29-33. Pharmaceutical qualification and/or experience in medical representation essential. The positions offered are most progressive and will demand an extremely high degree of initiative. Apply in handwriting, giving full details of age, education and career to date to the General Manager, 3 Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex. C 6302 Middlesex. C 6302

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MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES: Applications are invited by Sandoz Products, Ltd., 134 Wig

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Further appointments will shortly be made to our Home representative staff and applications are invited from pharmacists not over 35 who are interested in this type of work as a career.

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Application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Manager, Parke, Davis & Co. Limited, Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.

C. 6335.

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C6352

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PHARMACIST seeks responsible position. Energetic and enthusiastic service. Experience includes photographic and veterinary sales, buying, etc. Box C 4735.

WHOLESALE

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sense of the word. Box C 4743.

EXPERIENCED medical representative, university graduate, seeks appointment with ethical house, London area. Well connected; available mid-January. Apply Box C 4711.

EXPERIENCED REPRESENTATIVE, 41, well known to most chemists Hants, Wilts, Dorset and adioining counties. Seeks improved position with reputable organisation. Box C 4745.

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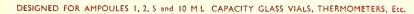
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